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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

France Calls U. S. to Peace Drive, Defense Pact With Britain as Basis

League to Get Plan to Limit Arms and Halt War

Holds With Soviet

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Dec. 5—A virtual defensive alliance with Great Britain, combined with an effort to establish a genuinely effective collaboration with the United States, emerges as the basis for the foreign policy of Premier Blum's Government, after a dramatic two-day debate in the French Chamber of Deputies.

Dodging the dilemma "Berlin or Moscow?" in which the opposition tried to trap him, Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos chose London and Washington instead. Developing a line of action that has long been the goal of M. Blum, he proclaimed the existence of what amounts in effect to a defensive military alliance with Britain and announced that America would soon be invited by the French Government to join a world-wide pact for arresting the armaments race and especially for limiting air forces.

Same for Belgium

"All forces of France on land and sea and in the air would spontaneously and immediately be used for the defense of Britain against unprovoked aggression," M. Delbos declared, and added, "I say the same thing with regard to Belgium."

Praising President Roosevelt's speech at Buenos Aires, M. Delbos asserted that "without wishing to draw any indiscreet or excessive conclusions, I have the right to point out that President Roosevelt did not hide his preferences, and I affirm after him that democracy remains the hope of the world."

Teeth for League

Faithful to the League of Nations, France will present at Geneva next week a project for "reinforcing the prevention of war and defining the obligations of member-states under Article XVI of the Covenant."

A little later M. Delbos said that the French Government will propose to all nations, "as a first step toward the reduction of armaments, a limited and precise plan, including essentially publicity for military expenditures and limitation of air armaments."

For German Entente

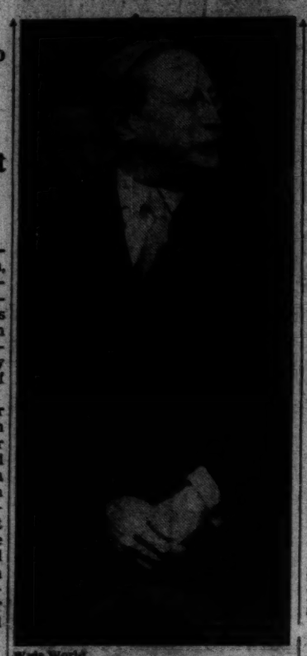
Declaring that "nothing is more necessary for the tranquillity of Europe than a Franco-German rapprochement," M. Delbos made what is interpreted as a significant concession in stating that France is ready to take account of Germany's aversion to the League, indicating that this would not be considered an obstacle to the conclusion of a New Locarno Pact.

"We ask nothing better than to see Germany re-enter this network of guarantees," M. Delbos declared, on the same basis of equality and with the same mutual guarantees which France, Britain and Belgium have already exchanged.

Holds With Soviets

He warned Reichsführer Hitler, however, that France intends to maintain the Franco-Soviet Pact, and made it clear that the French would not consider abandoning this pact as the price of an accord with the Reich.

As was foreseen, M. Delbos announced the Government's determination to continue the policy of non-intervention in the Spanish civil war, despite bitter criticism on this policy by the communists. He announced that the Cabinet is ready to accept a ban on volunteers and indicated that he is already studying a plan for mediation so as to be ready to act as soon as the time is ripe.



Wide World

Léon Blum

Socialist Premier of France

Peace Moves Bound to Stir Interest in Washington

U. S. Receptive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—While the United States Government has received no official intimation of the stated intent of France to invite it to join in a new effort to arrest the armaments race, careful study is being devoted here to this latest suggestion along with all other glimmerings of a break in the current gloom of international friction.

The United States, it is observed, is primarily interested now in President Roosevelt's effort to cement more closely the ties binding the American republics, both to resist foreign dictatorial encroachment on the American hemisphere and to provide an example to the rest of the world of what can be accomplished by collective action to assure peace.

Two Lines of Thought

But behind this formal and official concern with American peace and improved trade is full realization of the clash in Europe between the principles of democracy as honored here and the principles of dictatorship now so prominent in Europe.

The significant speech by Yvon Delbos, French Foreign Minister, made in Paris yesterday, is viewed in the light of this realization and results in two distinct lines of thought.

First is the reaction to its direct suggestions for improving peace machinery. Such moves always receive full approval and support here, although in this case approval is tempered by the belief that Europe is far behind the Americas on this subject and that it is more a question of Europe following the lead of the United States than of the United States accepting an invitation from France or any other European nation to participate in new disarmament efforts.

For Democracy Bloc

Behind this direct proposal is the perfectly obvious implication of a French effort to identify the United States more closely with France and Britain in a Bloc of Democracies as opposed to the Fascist Bloc of Germany, Italy ad Japan. President Roosevelt opened the way for such a diplomatic feeler in his speech at the Buenos Aires Peac Conference when he declared:

"Democracy is still the hope of the world. If we in our generation can continue its successful applications in the Americas, it will spread and supercede other methods by which men are governed and which seem to most of us to run counter to our ideals of human liberty and human progress."

This weighty endorsement of the democratic cause is recognized to contain very real potential significance in the present European situation, and it came, therefore, as no

(Continued on Page 5, Column 5)

Unity of Soviets Seen in Approval Of New Charter

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Dec. 5—The new Constitution which the Congress of Soviets ratified today mainly represents alterations already made in the 12 years since the previous Constitution became effective.

The special commission had worked out generally acceptable changes in the original draft during the last three days.

A major change in the establishment of a Commissariat of Defense and Military Industry, namely armaments. Authority is given to the Government to declare war "in case of necessity." Another change approved by Joseph Stalin, in his opening speech to the Congress, is the provision for direct election of members of the Parliament.

As usual in Soviet congresses all proposals were adopted without a dissenting voice, thus demonstrating what the Bolsheviks call "monolithic unity." Dec. 5, it is understood, will be made a permanent national holiday as Constitution Day and nation-wide celebrations have been arranged.

Under the new Constitution the Government remains subservient to the Communist Party and the communists have already served notice that there is to be no relaxing of the powers of the "proletarian dictatorship."

New Popularity of Bicycle Brings Cry for Regulation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—"A nuisance!" cry many motorists. "They shouldn't be allowed on the highways!" And pedestrians echo, "Shouldn't be allowed on the sidewalks!" But where would 10,000,000 bicycles go?

For the old "bike," supposedly pushed into the past by the motor car, has come back. Millions strong, it demands a share of the highways. And on the highways streak 25,000,000 automobiles, in place of Dobbin and Nellie clip-clopping along with the family surrey.

What to do? There were 350 fatalities in 1935, from collisions between motor vehicles and bicycles, according to the National Safety Council. Approximately 13,000 cyclists were injured.

Of course the answer to the problem, say safety organizations, is separate cycling paths across the country. Bicycle paths in parks and recreational areas. But until these come, something else must be done to fit bicycle riders safely into the fast-moving traffic streams of today.

Education and Regulation

The average cyclist is a child, the National Safety Council points out. He is apt to do unexpected things in traffic. Too often he thinks lights and stop signs apply only to automobiles—not to him. He can be taught to assume civic and social responsibility only after intensive education and strict official control.

So leading cities throughout the country are educating bicycle riders in the use of highways and streets. "No special privileges belong to you," city officials are saying. "If you would share with motorists the right to use streets and highways, you likewise must shoulder the responsibility of obeying traffic laws."

In Memphis, Tenn., cyclists who disregard such laws are taken to the City Court and fined.

Cumberland, Md., has a special set of bicycle traffic rules and instructions. Violators are subject to fines of $2 to $10. Also, no one can ride a bicycle there unless it is in good mechanical condition. Annual bicycle permit must be obtained from the department of safety.

Eliminates Accidents

Fort Atkinson, Wis., passed an ordinance, in 1935, requiring the licensing and inspection of all bicycles. They were made subject to the same rules and regulations as govern motorcars. Failure to comply may result in revocation or suspension of the license. Since adoption of the ordinance, says Captain Mueller of the Fort Atkinson Police Department—quoted in the monthly magazine of the National Safety Council—there has not been a single bicycle-motorcar accident. And bicycle licensing has eliminated bicycle thefts completely.

With the co-operation of schools in Elizabeth, N. J., some time ago, the Safety Council there issued small license tags to bicycles meeting requirements of the state motor vehicle laws. Pupils with "bikes" that didn't measure up were asked to have them repaired. Failing in this, they were not allowed to use their "wheels" to and from school.

So successful was the plan that

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Safety Drive Results In New South Wales Disappoint Officials

SYDNEY N. S. W.—Road accidents in New South Wales increased 11.9 per cent and fatalities 28.5 per cent during the last statistical year, compared with the previous year, although registrations of motor vehicles increased by only 4 per cent. During the year, 9632 accidents were reported, resulting in 519 fatalities and 6445 injuries. Speed caused 91 fatalities, compared with 69 in the previous year, and 15 of the 27 fatalities caused by careless driving resulted from accidents at intersections.

Walking or running across the road without due care was the most fruitful cause of accidents to which actions of pedestrians contributed, but stepping into traffic from behind a stationary vehicle caused most fatalities. More than 35 per cent of the accidents occurred in closely settled areas.

Commenting on the statistics, the Commissioner for Road Transport, Sydney Maddocks, said that in the light of the publicity given during the last year to the need for restraint and care by all road users, the position could not be regarded as satisfactory.

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Hull Peace Group

Acme

The Americas Meet on a New Basis

Left to Right (Center Row)—United States Ambassador Hugh S. Gibson, Brazilian Foreign Minister Macedo Soares, Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State. The Man on the Right Is Unidentified. Directly Behind Secretary Hull Is President Getulio Vargas of Brazil. In Front of Secretary Hull Is Mrs. Hull

Weighted Wings To Steady Planes, Sikorsky States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Airplanes so steady that "even a glass of water would not be spilled in rough air" are predicted for the immediate future by Igor Sikorsky, aeronautical engineer.

Speaking before a round-table discussion of 600 engineers on "the next five years in aviation," Mr. Sikorsky, designer of huge flying boats, declared that elimination of unsteadiness which is one of the banes of present day air travel, would be accomplished through "wing loading."

Weighted Wings

The wings of planes, he explained, would be weighted as much as 40 pounds to the square inch. Even heavier weighting would be used in special cases. These planes, he indicated, would be so stable that practically stable fight would be assured in conditions which bring excessive discomfort to passengers of present-day transports.

The meeting, under the joint auspices of the Intstitute of the Aeronautical Sciences, the Society of Automotive Engineers and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers heard Mr. Sikorsky forecast that airplanes of from 50 to 100 tons gross weight will be in trans-Atlantic service or under construction before 1941.

Picture of Future

Mr. Sikorsky stressed that while flying boats carrying 1000 passengers and weighing 500 tons would be an engineering possibility before 1950, actual operation over air routes would be limited to smaller equipment because of traffic considerations.

"Frequency of operation is one of the benefits of air transport," he continued, "so I do not look for the development of super-airplanes. I do, however, predict with confidence that we shall have land planes and flying boats in operation, or, at least, under construction, in the next five years, that will gross from 100,000 to 200,000 pounds.

Ultimate flying speeds of 200 miles an hour for sea travel and 250 miles an hour for land travel were anticipated by Mr. Sikorsky in making the observation that practical speed limits almost had been attained. He emphasized that there was no real need of airplanes traveling more than three or four times as fast as express trains or of flying boats moving five or six times as fast as ocean liners. Instead of trying to attain greater speeds, he said, engineers will turn their attention upon improvements of operation and refinement of design.

Settlement of British Crisis Rushed to Halt Political Rifts; Hope to Prevent Abdication

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 5—A climax in the "constitutional crisis" was reached today when Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin met the Cabinet here after prolonged late-night conferences, first with King Edward at his country residence, Fort Belvedere, and afterward with the Government's legal and other advisers in the Home and Dominions departments.

This is because—consequent upon the Prime Minister's statement yesterday—the feeling has developed in government circles that the necessity for reaching a very early settlement has become urgent.

"King's Party" Looms

Failing this, it is argumented, something of the nature of a "King's Party" may emerge, thereby precipitating a constitutional struggle wherein all the strongest elements of personal loyalty might find themselves in conflict with those of democratic ideals on which the whole authority of Parliament rests.

The beginnings of such a movement are seen in the association of a number of members of Parliament with the demand first put forward in Commons by Mr. Winston Churchill, post-war Conservative Chancellor of the Exchequer that "no irrevocable step" be taken before the the whole question can be further discussed.

Stand of the Dominions

There is also the point that the situation may be further complicated by irresponsible statements affecting the relations between Britain and the Dominions. Such statements, although almost universally deplored here, have already begun to appear.

Today the Government has behind it the great body of orthodox opinion in all political parties which holds that the authority of Parliament must be upheld at all costs.

On the other hand, there is a growing demand, especially in the popular press, for the King to marry whom he pleases without giving up the throne.

"Mere Abandonment" Opposed

Both sides are agreed in desiring that he should not seek refuge in what is described as a "mere abandonment" of his high office. Both sides, however, also recognize the greatness of the difficulty there must necessarily now be in fulfilling at one time those two basic British ideals, namely, firstly, that England's King has the constitutional right to choose his own wife, and, secondly, that he must comply with whatever advice is tendered by the Ministry which commands confidence in Parliament.

A point regarded as important, nevertheless, is that since no marriage could in any case take place until the Simpson divorce has been made absolute next April, there is still time in which a satisfactory solution might be found.

Members of Cabinet Told to Stand By For Possible Emergency

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—King Edward, continuing his intransigent attitude toward the British Cabinet, is determined to marry Mrs. Ernest Simpson, the highest sources asserted today.

The monarch has not yielded to the Government's ultimatum that he renounce—formally and unconditionally—the American woman who is his choice.

The most authoritative sources declared that this information was conveyed to the Cabinet today during a 40-minute session at Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's home.

Wearied by Crisis

The Ministers left the official residence in a drizzling rain just 40 minutes after they first had entered.

They will convene to discuss the tense situation again at 10:30 a. m. Monday.

During the interval, they had been instructed to "stand by" and remain in or near London.

Opposition Banners

Twenty ministers attended the session of the Cabinet. As some were leaving 10 Downing street, automobiles bearing banners urging the King not to surender appeared in nearby streets.

Demonstrations in the King's favor were held in many parts of London.

Conservatives Adamant

At noon the whole situation shaped up like this:

1. Official opposition to the King is of the most formidable character. Official and party headquarters say that opinion is hardening in conservative ranks that the Sovereign will have to choose abdication as an escape from his present dilemma.

2. British opinion, as reflected by the press and on the streets, sympathizes with the King on the personal problem he faces.

3. Parliament undoubtedly is lined up strongly behind Mr. Baldwin on the constitutional aspects of the fight. Whether the constitutional problems involved in the possibility of the King's marriage to Mrs. Simpson are as serious as Mr. Baldwin interpreted them may not be known until the whole issue is decided.

Churchill Backs King

Mr. Winston Churchill is actively supporting the King's position, but few members of Parliament believe he could command the necessary support in the Commons or from the electorate in the general election that inevitably would follow his selection as Premier, should Mr. Baldwin quit. Thus Mr. Baldwin, as leader of the Conservative party, ultimately would control the situation.

4. Mrs. Simpson is in France. The part she will play in future acts

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Farm Youngsters 'Do' the City

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 5—Like a refreshing breeze from the lake, more than 1200 farm boys and girls invaded the smoky streets of the business district here not only gathering first impressions of a big metropolis but indicating to city folks that the farm program has expanded far beyond raising pigs and getting more corn to the acre.

The "human side of agriculture" is coming to the front, it is learned from the tales of what these rural youth are doing out on the farms in the 48 states. They are broadening their 4-H Club work to include social progress, more interest in glee clubs, in dramatics, and community singing, more effort to have good home fun, more home efficiency, better account books and more concern about happy living together.

Their trip to the 4-H Club Congress, in itself, was a part of the broadening program. In their six-day, closely scheduled stay in Chicago, they were whisked, on a typical day, from hotel breakfast to a trip through a farm machinery works, to an afternoon sitting under the artificial stars in the planetarium, to a dinner where they were guests of a well-known packer, to a "calf scramble" in the evening.

Between the youngsters' parades through the livestock amphitheater, their educational tours, and their marches down the avenue in battalion formation, huddles of two or three often were seen exchanging addresses and writing in each others' albums. A South Dakota girl was proud of her lines of "good wishes" which she had gathered from new friends in 28 different states. The autograph album would always be kept as a souvenir, she said.

The style revue was one of the high points of the 4-H congress when girls who had been winners in 40 states brought their own self-made coats, dresses, hats, underwear and accessories to show how 4-H girls are interested in the clothing project. Some 300,000 pieces of wearing apparel were made last year by the members of the various clubs throughout the country, it was reported.

U. S. Rejects War Hull Says Offering Program of Peace

Presents Eight Points for Maintenance of Friendly Relations Among Americas and as Example to the Entire World

Conference Begins Work on Agenda As Committee Appointments Are Made

American State Head Stresses Need for Liberal Trade Agreements, Education Against War and Observance of International Covenants

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 5 (AP)—Declarations of policy held the attention of delegates to the Pan-American peace conference here today as Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, enumerated for the delegates from the 21 American Republics, eight proposals for a peace program.

He stated that while the United States carefully avoids any political entanglements, it nevertheless strives at all times to co-operate with other nations in every way possible in reducing armaments, controlling the traffic in arms, taking the profit out of war, and restoring friendly economic relations.

"We reject war as a method of settling international disputes, and favor such methods as conference, conciliation and arbitration," he said, and offered the following principles as guides for the conference's labors, with the assertion that "what we do contemplates no conflict with sincere (peace) efforts of the world over":

Hull Peace Proposals

1—Adoption of broad, vigorous educational programs by each nation to organize public opinion against war, concurrently with the maintenance of national policies best calculated to preserve peace.

2—Frequent conference between representatives of the nations and intercourse between their peoples as "indispensable" in their influence for peace and well-being, understanding, friendship and trust.

3—Completion of ratification by all the American nations of the five peace agreements already in existence.

4—Pursuit of a common neutrality policy by all the American nations in time of conflict abroad on the principle that "neutrality is an achievement to be attained more readily if undertaken jointly."

Commercial Liberality

5—Adoption of America-wide policy of commercial liberality involving lowering of excessive trade barriers and removal of injurious international trade discriminations.

6—Recognition of the necessity of "practical international co-operation" to restore many indispensable relationships between nations "now at a low ebb" through disregard of "the rights, privileges and opinions of others."

7—Revitalization and strengthening of international law founded upon the principles of justice and humanity.

8—Observance of understandings, agreements and treaties between nations as constituting the "foundation of international order."

Committees Get to Work

Committees of the conference went to work last night after the first full business session heard President Roosevelt hailed as an "apostle of peace."

Secretary Hull took no committee post himself in naming members of his group to various assignments, indicating he will maintain a general supervisory position and hold consultations when necessary.

Before it broke into committees the conference received a peace petition signed by more than 1,000,000 women which was brought to Buenos Aires by 10 American women who flew here.

Members of the United States delegation were chosen to committees as follows:

Committee Appointments

Peace Organization — Sumner Welles, assistant secretary of state; A. A. Berle Jr., chamberlain of New York city, and Charles G. Fenwick, professor of international law at Bryn Mawr College.

Neutrality—Alexander W. Weddell, United States ambassador to Argentina; Mrs. Musser, Welles and Fenwick.

Arms Limitation — Michael F. Doyle, Philadelphia lawyer; Alexander F. Whitney, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Engineers; Weddell and Mrs. Musser.

Juridical — Fenwick, Berle and Doyle.

Economic Problems—Welles, Berle, Whitney and Doyle.

Intellectual Co-operation—Weddell, Mrs. Musser and Whitney.

Francisco Castillo Najera, Mexican Ambassador to Washington, was elected chairman of the committee on organization of peace.

Alberto Ulloa, former Foreign Minister of Peru, was chosen head of the neutrality committee.

Mr. Welles was unanimously elected chairman of the committee on economic problems, in which it was expected Secretary Hull's program of reciprocal trade treaties will be pushed.

Leadership of the committee for limitation of armaments went to Luis Barros Borgono, Chilean ambassador to Argentina.

Harmodio Arias, former president of Panama, won the chairmanship of the committee on juridical problems.

[Substance of Secretary Hull's Speech, Page 5]

Reversal of Tide To Centralization Noted in Capital

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—Increasing signs of a governmental determination to decentralize some of the immense functions which it assumed in the economic crisis are every day visible in this capital. Yesterday it was the stiff front put up by Aubrey Williams, deputy WPA administrator, in refusing the demands of the 11 mayors that the federal policy of relief curtailment be suspended. Today it is the fortright declaration of highest government officials that the big PWA housing program, which has started the construction of 50 different low cost housing projects in as many different cities, should be turned back to the states and cities, in a word, that public housing should now be decentralized.

The hint for this reversal in policy was given by Harold I. Ickes, secretary of interior, in a speech before the conference of mayors last week. It is amplified and underlined today in a follow-up address by Edward H. Foley Jr., director of the PWA legal division at Philadelphia, before the meeting of National Association of Housing Officials. Mr. Foley comes direct to the point and declares:

"The Public Works Administration is about to decentralize public housing and turn over to the states and local housing authorities the responsibility of initiating, constructing and operating low-rent housing projects with PWA financial and technical assistance."

Reversal of Trend

More important, however, than these individual statements is the obvious policy now seen to be running through the whole movement of a reversal of the former trend to emergency centralization, as prosperity floods back over the United States. The policy is being aired with the full sanction of the Administration, and the trend was initiated before Mr. Roosevelt left for South America.

A reaction from the tendency to centralization has long been considered possible with reviving business, and this business revival now seems definitely on the way. Such an

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Dec. 5

Colleges—Cut Salaries Reported Put Back

Some degree of educational reflation is apparently under way.

In New York, business executives of publicly-supported colleges and universities announce that at least half of the colleges have restored salary cuts. This is accepted by educators as good news, for there were parlous days during the depression when certain economy hysteria, with a genius for placing second things first, threatened to padlock many a school door.

Farther south, the Southern University Conference heard Dean Christian Gauss of Princeton University state that education's greatest problem lay in the fact that the college man did not know why he was in college. And to boldface the question mark, Dean Gauss asserted that in many cases the instructors do not know why the undergraduates are in college. What is needed is a real, valid sailing chart for the college man, a chart that starts from some place and aims in a direction that matters, Dean Gauss indicated.

Relief—Holds Grip on City, Eases It on Town

The hue and cry against any premature curtailment of relief by the Federal Government rises to a still higher key. Mayor LaGuardia of New York takes up the cudgel in behalf of relief recipients, in the face of a statement that New York's relief expenditures are due for a $4,000,000 a month cut. Mayors of at least 12 industrial cities are attempting to induce the President to countermand his order that relief expenditures should be reduced. It is argued by the Mayors that human distress has not abated sufficiently to warrant a drastic cut, and that the cities are not able financially to take over the relief costs.

The little town of Windsor, Vt., nuzzling under Mount Ascutney and along side the Connecticut river, reveals how relief rolls can be cut to everyone's satisfaction. Here a plant, once occupied by the National Acme Company, is taken over by the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. Relief rolls of not only the town but of the entire county of Windsor have been swept clean of all employables, as three eight-hour shifts gobble them up. When the National Acme closed down about two years ago, the town confronted a financial and human crisis. Today as the town faces winter, the winter of its discontent is seemingly over.

Cycle—High Wages Advised With Low Prices

Still another voice is raised in favor of the lower price tag as the best gyroscope to stabilize the fluctuations of the business cycle. This time it is Ordway Tead, editor of economic publications. Lower retail

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Livestock and Grain Improved During Years of Depression; Quality High at Chicago Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 — Neither drought nor depression appears to have checked the steady improvement in quality which farmers are making in grain and livestock, to judge by the high standard of exhibits at the 37th International Livestock Exposition here.

Yes, times have been hard and money scarce for the farmer as for the factory owner, say stockmen and grain raisers who are here for the show. But they are coming out of the stump proud of the fact that they did not a low adverse conditions to effect the quality of their products. On the contrary, they say they had to work harder to make a living during the lean years, and as a result many turned their attention to improving quality as a means of getting something better than bottom prices for their products.

This was particularly true in the grain business, said an Indiana corn champion. With corn selling at 10 cents a bushel, as it did for a time, a farmer had two ways of making his acres pay. One was to make his farming more efficient, so that he got more corn with the same amount of labor and machinery investment. This meant planting better-quality seed. The other was to turn his attention to selling seed, which even in hard times brings a good return, possibly $1 a bushel as compared with 10 cents. In good times, of course, it brings much more.

But the point is that farmers were spurred to aiming for the seed market, and this meant crop improvement. Results are seen in the exhibits at the International Grain and Hay Show this year. This show is exhibiting for the first time hybrid seed corn, which increases yield per acre and which was developed for practical use during the depression years.

Cattle Stock Improved

Officials of the leading breed associations, such as the Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn associations, agree not only that there has been no retrogression in the quality of stock during recent years, but that there has been constant improvement. This year's show is considered outstanding for quality, as well as for numbers of cattle, swine and sheep entered.

One explanation is that drought conditions forced farmers to cull their herds and in the process they retained only the best animals. The stock farmer, like the grain farmer, also sought to compete in a bear market by offering increased quality.

There are other important factors not related to the depression. Annual livestock shows have had an effect in raising stock standards. Judging has become so consistent and uniform, stockmen say, that they have a clear conception of the best types to strive for, and as a result they are breeding cattle to prize specifications.

Striking Uniformity

Ten years ago, said one association official, one saw many fine prize cattle at the shows, but there were also plenty of what the breeders call "jail-enders," cattle that were far below championship type. Now there is striking uniformity, and the judges have to be keen to select the best from many excellent animals.

Another factor, and a highly important one, is the educational work that has been carried on in agriculture. Much more is known today about feeding of cattle and raising of corn, wheat and other grain than was known a decade ago, and farmers work with far greater certainty of aim, say veterans at the international.

Scottish Drys Ask Ban on Drink Sale Near New Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STIRLING, Scot.—Determined efforts are being made in Scotland to keep liquor out of new housing estates. An application for a license to sell drink in one of these areas here was refused recently.

Chief Constable Whyte, in opposing the granting of the license, said that the residents were former slum dwellers who should be protected from the temptation of drink. There has been a great advance in sobriety since their removal to the new district.

In other districts objection was taken to three applications for licenses on account of the proximity of the places to new housing schemes, but in spite of petitions two new licenses were granted. The Rev. John Symington of Leith said he represented the considered opinion of all Leith ministers—36 in number. All were against the licensing of premises close to the housing schemes.

Exposition City Rises on Flushing Meadows

Designed by Hugh Ferris — Entrance to World's Fair of 1939

Artist's Sketch of Impressive Entrance Through Which Millions of Persons Are Expected to Pass When New York Plays Host to the World

N. Y. World Fair Named as Official Exposition in 1939

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—With the New York World's Fair of 1939 designated by the international convention bureau in Paris as the official international exposition for that year, the fair management is planning to develop fully the theme of the exposition, "Building the World of Tomorrow." The fair is to observe the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as first President of the United States.

While steam shovels and grading equipment are working to level the fair site on Flushing Meadows, Queens, the finance committee of the fair corporation announced that distribution of $5,800,000 of debentures had been assured tentatively through a group of the city's largest business establishments. The bonds are part of an issue of $27,829,500 provided to meet pre-opening construction costs.

Invitations Go Abroad

At the same time, Grover Whalen, president of the fair corporation, revealed that official invitations to foreign governments to attend the exposition were being dispatched through the Department of State. The invitations were placed in diplomatic pouches, he said, and would be delivered by American ambassadors and ministers accredited to 59 foreign nations.

Delivery of the invitations will be followed by visits from fair commissioners, one of whom is already in Europe, Mr. Whalen said. Another commissioner is on his way to South America, while two others are preparing to leave for Europe and the Far East, he added.

The action of the international convention bureau in designating the 1939 exposition as the official international fair of that year was regarded by the fair management as significant, since it was explained that the rules of the convention provide that only one international exposition shall be approved in any one year and the support and approval of signatory nations is expected to follow the approval.

Building Requirements

"Since the United States is not a party to the exposition convention, the rules require that the New York fair erect suitable buildings to house foreign exhibits of the 21 signatories," Mr. Whalen continued. "In the event a foreign nation desires to erect its own building, the fair corporation will reimburse it to the amount that would have been spent in providing the same floor space. Most of the 21 nations are expected to erect their own buildings."

Countries represented in the bureau are Albania, Germany, Canada, France, Northern Ireland, Roumania, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Morocco, Italy, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Portugal, Denmark, Poland, Holland, Greece, Australia and Great Britain.

Latin-American countries do not belong to the convention and are expected to erect their own exhibition structures, Mr. Whalen said.

Nations Signify Plans

Five nations already have signified their intention of participating in the fair, it was announced, and 32 others were said to have indicated they would be represented.

In connection with the bond sale campaign, the finance committee announced it would defer widespread solicitation of subscriptions for the 4 per cent debentures of the fair corporation until orders of trade and industrial organizations had been listed. The debentures mature in 1941 and provision for their amortization has been made by a trust agreement providing for the use of 40 per cent of the gate receipts of the fair to pay interest and principal.

Richard Whitney, former president of the New York Stock Exchange, is chairman of the finance committee, which has organized 68 groups to participate in the campaign. Mr. Whitney announced that he expected the fair to show a profit and to pay all bonds in full.

Two Hamlets Thrice

The two simultaneous productions of "Hamlet" on Broadway marks the third time that this play has been seen in double presentations in New York city.

New Sino-Japanese Breach; Both Sides Played for Time In Preparing for Conflict

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—So far both Chinese and Japanese diplomats have been acting as though they felt that time would be in their favor even though negotiations toward a "final settlement of Sino-Japanese questions" prove very long drawn out indeed.

This is easy enough to follow in the case of the Chinese, who have been striving desperately for some months past to build up their military establishment (particularly aircraft) against possible war, while at the same time wrestling with problems of internal construction and reconstruction.

In the case of the Japanese, it seems to be felt that present European complexities—notably the belief that the Spanish revolution and other events will more and more preoccupy Soviet Russia—tend to work in favor of Japan's plan for becoming the dominant figure in Far Eastern affairs.

Face-Saving?

But there seems, on the Japanese side, something of a tendency to fall back on the "time is on our side" argument as a pure face-saving device, for otherwise there is little excuse for not applying increasing pressure. Fundamentally the fact appears to be that Japanese leaders realistically realize the extent of Chinese preparations, they feel that pressure might very easily lead to war under the circumstances, and they have no desire for war, although they are willing to hint at the possibility occasionally in order to register the reaction.

With conditions as they are—China pushed as far as seems possible at this time, and Japan not anxious to provoke trouble with no benefit to herself—most observers now feel that there will be protracted diplomatic negotiations for some time to come, rather than any flurry of sudden war, unless matters in the form of some sensational "incident" take a turn no one can foresee.

Obsolete Aircraft

One of the several interesting rumors recently heard in Shanghai has been to the effect that Japan's military men have suddenly awakened to the obsoleteness and general inadequacy of certain vital arms of national defense or offense—notably aircraft and artillery.

It is curious, but beyond doubt a fact, that the most modern airplane in Japan today is not military but civil—a well known all-metal American transport monoplane carrying 14 passengers, or their equivalent weight plus crew of four as well as interior equipment and soundproofing material at a top speed of better than 200 miles an hour. In the strictly military field even the best bombers and fighters show greatly inferior performance; as the Japanese are said to have realized, rather belatedly, the American-imported planes possessed by China are infinitely better even though fewer in number.

May Put Off Crisis

The best informed opinion seems to be that unless Japan actually decides speedily upon strong pressure, and puts it into immediate effect without regard for the potentially serious consequences, any further acute crisis in Sino-Japanese relations may well be put forward at least half a year more.

The outstanding recent fact in the China-Japan situation has been China's new and strong attitude, which was put forth against a strong push by Japan and which resulted—temporarily at any rate—in a falling back on the part of the Japanese.

One complicating aspect of the situation is that in the two camps, Chinese and Japanese, there are four schools of thought. They are paired off in twos. In other words, China and Japan each has a group pressing for a strong position, and a group pressing for a moderate position. This gives the possibility of a number of outcomes, according to which schools prevail and come up against one another.

Moderates May Win

If moderation prevails on the Japanese side, it is as certain as anything can be that the moderates will prevail in China as well. China has nothing to gain and everything to lose by provoking a crisis, in the opinion of all but the most extreme Chinese—although there are some of these who adhere to a view that it will pay China to assume the initiative and particularly to create an issue on some such sound point as Japanese protection of North China smuggling.

If "strong policy" gains ascendency in Japan, it will be with the notion that the Chinese are merely bluffing and that they will put up only moderate resistence against the carrying through of such a policy. Until the recent crisis, the advocates of strength against China had almost all post-1931 past history except the "Shanghai war" to support their assertion that China would take anything and pretend to like it.

But there is the possibility, made clearly apparent with Gen. Chang Chun again opposing Chinese counterrequirements against Japanese demands, that a strong policy on the part of Japan will be met now by a strong policy on the part of China.

Japan Would Avoid War

Japan definitely does not want war. If the Japanese were sure that China would elect war in preference to further yieldings, the chances of an over-strong Japanese policy would promptly dwindle to the vanishing point. But there is still a belief in many quarters that China will never fight.

What do Chinese leaders think of war? So far as the writer has been able to ascertain, they don't want it, but they have come to feel that Japan is presenting them with the alternatives of war or national extinction.

So, reluctantly but with apparent determination, the leaders have been planning what was likely to happen in case of war. They think that at the outset China would take a terrible "lacing." The coastal ports would fall promptly, North China would not be defended, though there are hopes that guerrilla warfare would keep the Japanese busy there as elsewhere. Until recently it has been assumed that Shantung would be let go without a struggle, but Gen. Han Fu-chu's attitude as chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government has indicated that he, too, is ready to do whatever the rest of the nation does. However, at all points the Chinese would retire inland, without much struggle at first, but with greater resistance the farther they went and the more the Japanese were compelled to spread out.

"Three-Year War"

The struggle would be no matter of days, the Chinese believe. Three years is the estimate of one of the highest sources. During that time Japanese leaders would be compelled to pour men, material and treasure into China, in fighting a costly struggle unpopular at home and with no friends abroad—forever pursuing shadows, and at no time getting any real grip either on military opponents or the country as a whole. No foreign nation would lend Japan any appreciable amount of money for such a war nor would extensive foreign credits for materials abroad be forthcoming, the Chinese feel.

As each day passed the Chinese nation would become more united in struggle against a common foe.

No spectacular coups of military nature against Japan are in contemplation, apparently. While a war with Soviet Russia would promptly bring a rain of aerial bombs upon Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama and Tokyo, China is in no position to conduct long-range large-scale bombing operations, although Chinese aircraft could probably not merely now meet the Japanese in the air, but could perhaps dominate the air because of superior qualities.

But it would be a war of attrition—attrition on the part of the aggressed against the aggressor, the Chinese feel. They visualize the Japanese military machine as a sort of circular saw, quickly cutting into the soft edge of the China coastline, but striking harder and harder substance as it advanced, finally getting to rock. And no saw can keep cutting rock forever.

Suiyuan Forces Stop Taking of Pailingmiao

KWEISUI, Suiyuan Province, China, Dec. 4 (Friday) (AP)—Suiyuan Province defense forces claimed today to have resisted an effort by an invading army to recapture the city of Pailingmiao, lost after the outbreak of hostilities in Inner Mongolia.

Headquarters of Gen. Fu Tso-yi, commander of the Suiyuanese forces, declared the attackers lost 700 men killed but were continuing their onslaughts despite heavy casualties.

A communiqué said that the attack by an army of irregulars was being supported by a division of Manchoukuan native troops.

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Federal Trading Scheme Opposed In South Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—Premier Richard L. Butler urges South Australian electors to defeat what he considers to be a main objective of the proposal for increased powers for the Commonwealth—making the marketing boards into huge trading concerns by the establishment of compulsory pools. Mr. Butler is the first premier to open a campaign against strengthening the federal powers which is to be sought by means of a referendum to the people early next year.

Addressing the Liberal and Country League, Mr. Butler said if the powers sought by the Federal Government were granted, marketing boards could become merchants and take over the functions now performed by co-operative societies and private enterprise.

The boards would become great trading monopolists. "Are we so tired of co-operation and private enterprise," he asked, "that we desire to inaugurate a constitutionally unassailable system of state socialistic boards or trusts for primary produce of all kinds?

"Or are we satisfied to leave trade to the initiative and skill of men and merchants who have had many years of experience and are far more likely to extend the commerce of Australia than is any scheme of state socialism?

"If the Commonwealth has not the power to render all the necessary assistance to the primary industries of Australia, some amendment may be necessary, but the Federal Government has all that is required for that purpose through bounties and levies.

"The only difference would be that the excise and bounty method would be more economical in its administration and would obviate the need for the Commonwealth delegating to some outside body the right to tax the people."

South Carolina Buys At Home for Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Observance of "South Carolina Products Week," during which the people of South Carolina were urged to buy commodities made in their State, came to a close here with reports of an appreciable pick-up in business.

Begun as a means of stimulating local trade by merchants of Spartanburg, the movement gained statewide proportions and was given the support of the State Department of Agriculture by J. Roy Jones, commissioner.

Mayor Ben Hill Brown issued a proclamation addressed to the State as well as his own city:

"For several years," it said, "there has been an increase in number and variety of industries and a wide diversification of crops in South Carolina. We are approaching the time when we shall have better opportunity of obeying the slogan to live at home and sell the surplus abroad.

"The purpose of this week, as has been well stated by its promoters, is to make the citizens of our State conscious of the fact that South Carolina has within her borders almost everything necessary for the subsistence of her people and for their general health and welfare, for their education, social and physical progress. The effort is being made by the sponsors to have every housewife and every public eating place and store use and advertise South Carolina products. This will benefit the farmer, the local merchant, the industrial worker, and all the people of our State."

Ruby, Rural Honor, Won By North Carolina Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Dr. Jane S. McKimmon, director of home demonstration work in North Carolina, has been awarded the distinguished service ruby, a jewel conferred annually by Epsilon Sigma Phi, a national fraternity, upon an agricultural extension worker. She is the first woman to be accorded this honor. The award was made at the annual meeting of the grand council of Epsilon Sigma Phi at Houston, Texas. Since no award was made in 1935, a second jewel went to Dr. C. W. Warburton, of Washington, national director of agricultural extension activities.

Dr. McKimmon will shortly celebrate her twenty-fifth anniversary in home demonstration work. She is assistant director of the State College extension service and has contact with 55,000 rural women and girls.

Movies Aid Engineers

Ultra-slow movies help solve engineering problems.

Reclamation Meeting Drives To Open Farms by Irrigation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash., Dec. 5—Continuation and enlargement of policies of land improvement were urged at a meeting of the National Reclamation Association, held here. Particular support for the idea was given by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. L. Wilson, by United States Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and by the association's president, O. S. Warden, of Great Falls, Mont.

Easterners as well as westerners were in evidence at the meeting, where the problems of reclaiming land through irrigation and water control were discussed, with the resultant recommendation that federal development be speeded up.

Farmer's Letter

To indicate how improved land conditions in the West react favorably in the East, and how the nation as a whole profits from properly directed reclamation projects, a letter was quoted from a farmer of the Yakima Valley.

"It would be impossible for me," says the writer of the letter, "to enumerate the manufactured or processed articles that the West purchases from the East, but they range from needles to locomotives. I believe there are something like 20,000 eastern-made trucks and automobiles in this county alone. If we did not have the irrigation development here, there would probably be stockmen in this area using only 20 or 30 cars or trucks."

Purchase of Goods

He maintains that without the increased purchasing power afforded him through the reclamation project, these purchases would never have been possible. Continuing he says:

"I am awakened at 5 o'clock by an alarm clock from Connecticut. Breakfast may consist of grapefruit from Florida, breakfast food from Minneapolis, bacon from Omaha or Cedar Rapids, Iowa, served on table china from Ohio or New Jersey, with silverware from New York and sugar from Louisiana.

"When I go to town it is in a car from Indiana or Detroit, with tires from Ohio, bakelite for accessories from New Hampshire. My car insurance goes to Baltimore, life insurance to Des Moines and Omaha, fire to Hartford, Conn. Shoes for myself and family come from Boston and St. Louis, clothing from New York or Chicago, cotton goods from Georgia, South Carolina or Mississippi.

Machinery

"We ride over roads graded with machinery from Illinois or Iowa. My plow comes from Moline, Ill., electric refrigerator, radio and other appliances from Philadelphia, my watch from Illinois, books and magazines from a dozen eastern cities. School books, toys, bicycles for the youngsters, like most everything else, come from the eastern industrial centers and on all these, as on the apples I have shipped East, we pay freight that helps to maintain railroad service and dividends for eastern stockholders.

"The unit of the Yakima project on which I live cost about $3,500,000; and about 98 per cent of this has already been repaid to the Reclamation fund. In 25 years it has produced gross wealth in the amount of $150,000,000.

B. H. Kizer, chairman of the Washington State Planning Council, said:

Surpluses and Specialties

"The irrigation of new lands will not add to the intermittent national surpluses, but will rather furnish the specialty foods. The maximum acreage of arid land approved by the Bureau of Reclamation for irrigation in all of the 11 western states is 10,000,000 acres, less than 1½ per cent of the land area of these states. There is manifestly required a national resettlement program that will utilize the rich and virgin soils of irrigation in lieu of the worn out, soil-eroded acres on which many farmers now find it impossible to make a living."

Members of the association agreed that federal development of reclamation projects is desirable, and recommended the re-enactment of the Hatch Bill to provide for a general study and recommendation to Congress relative to repayment of construction costs and reclamation policies.

General Benefit

Association President Warden said:

"There are still eastern congressmen and business men who do not understand two already proven facts—that the successful irrigation project buys more from industry and eastern markets than it sells in these same markets.

"We of the West know the value of what has been done. The drought of 1936 has revealed many new friends for reclamation. The research committees of the Government have accumulated evidence that wherever rain is short, water must not run away.

"We are coming to a conclusion in the United States that there must be a better use of land and water resources. We are talking about a national land policy that will protect our water resources, use them correctly and for the benefit of the people of all the states."

Old Shakespearean Words Dusted Off For Up-to-Date Use

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HILLSBORO, N. C., Dec. 5—The sixteenth-century expressions of Shakespeare's Macbeth, Julius Caesar, Hamlet, and the Merchant of Venice have been simplified by an explanatory interlinear system that inserts the modern meaning between these 350-year-old lines.

A new edition of these famous works has just been released by Ginn & Co. They are edited by Professors George Coffin Taylor of the University of North Carolina and Dr. Reed Smith of the University of South Carolina.

The device by which the result has been accomplished—that of overcoming 350 years of language change which have divorced many from Shakespeare almost as much as from Chaucer—is so simple and ingenious that its audacity is delightful. Latin has been put over Greek, and English over many other languages, but this is the first time that English has been put over English.

The volumes are illustrated with reproductions from engravings and pictures of famous actors in Shakespearean roles of these plays, and also of stage settings, scenes, photographs of sculptured groups, the work of both old and modern artists.

Pittsburgh Forces Join In Anti-Liquor Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5—Reported flagrant violations of state liquor laws, particularly the sale of liquor to minors, brought this week a union of state, municipal and county law enforcement agencies in a drive on night clubs and beer parlors in Allegheny County.

The unified attack was instigated by J. Alfred Wilner, special deputy attorney general. M. A. Musmanno, presiding judge of Criminal Court, will sit as committing magistrate. A large percentage of persons arrested will be brought before the court for revocation of their liquor licenses, it was indicated at a meeting of the various co-operating authorities.

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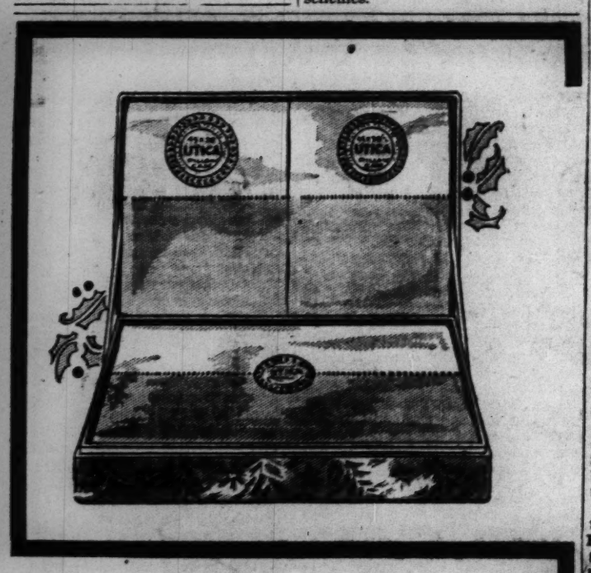

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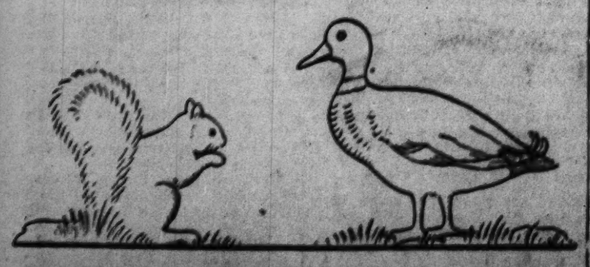

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Steel Workers Close Strike, Win Benefits

By the Associated Press

One of the nation's major strikes ended yesterday, but deadlocks persisted in two others.

Settlement of a strike of 1800 workers at the Midland Steel Products Company in Detroit released a brake on automobile production in that motor capital. Terms of the peace pact included upward wage adjustments, a 45-hour week and abolition of piece work.

The week-long suspension of activities had resulted in the temporary closing of four divisions of the Chrysler corporation and the Lincoln-Zephyr division of the Ford Motor Company because of a shortage of steel body frames. One authoritative source gauged the curtailment at approximately 5000 units in the daily assembly volume at the motorcar plants, while Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, estimated 72,000 persons were made idle during the stalemate.

Union Makes Offer

G. W. McCaoe, head of the Federation of Flat Glass Workers, offered to order 1300 members participating in a "sitdown" demonstration at the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company in Ottawa, Ill., to resume work if officials of the firm would assure him the Ottawa plant would not turn out orders for the Chrysler company.

Ottawa employees have idled at their benches for three days. They claimed the $4,000,000 Chrysler order was sent there from the Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company to defeat the strike of 6000 Pittsburgh workers who walked out six weeks ago.

No move to end the Pittsburgh controversy was essayed.

Peace negotiations in the West Coast maritime labor dispute came to another halt when coastwise shippers failed to meet radio telegraphers union spokesmen at San Francisco. Hopes for settlement of a separate strike of seamen and ships officers on the Gulf Coast also waned when deck and engineering officers elected to enter no agreement with employers until the employers reached an understanding with seamen.

Settlement Indicated

On the other hand, a settlement was indicated in the controversy involving New York longshoremen.

At Watertown, S. D., 250 farmers gathered at a mass meeting called to protest their removal from WPA rolls.

The Kewaneer Manufacturing Company closed its Niles, Mich., plant after an undetermined number of its 600 hands walked out.

Negotiators reported settlement of a dispute in the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company's No. 1 plant at Akron, Ohio.

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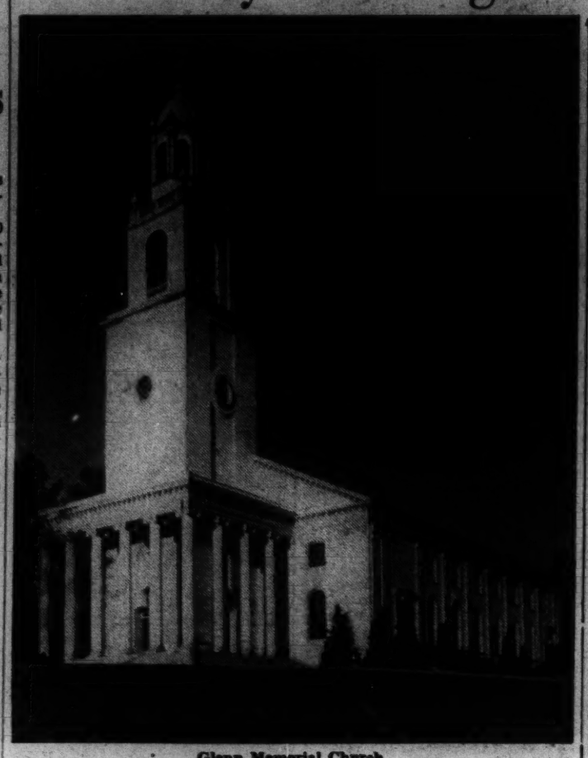

Glenn Memorial Church
An Architectural Highlight on the Emory Campus

Georgia University Sets Academic Standards on High Plane

Alumni Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5—"Emory's Century Challenges the Future," is the theme of the centennial anniversary of Emory University is being celebrated, Dec. 4-13, in which emphasis is being placed on the possibilities of the future.

Conviction that the economic and cultural future of the South depends upon having institutions where highest standards of scholarship are maintained and where the best professional training may be procured is the basis upon which a firm foundation for such scholastic standards and training has been laid by Emory.

The tinted Georgia marble academic buildings in the Italian renaissance style of architecture, with their campus setting of 235 acres of rolling woodland, create an atmosphere conducive to meditation and study. Yet this academic retreat is only six miles from Atlanta.

Approved Standards

Emory is approved by the Association of American Univerarities; the college of arts and science is a member of the American Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, and the professional schools all have class A rating in their respective fields. Emory has an enrollment of 2000 pupils, a faculty of 257, and an endowment of approximitely $1,000,000. There are 10 schools or divisions in the university.

Of particular interest to many has been the athletic program of Emory which lays emphasis on intramural competition, thus giving every student opportunity for participation. All major athletic events take place on the campus between teams of the various classes and divisions of the university.

Emory College was chartered Dec. 10, 1836, as an extension of a preparatory school which had been founded in 1834 by the North Georgia confesence of the Methodist Episcopal church. The college was named for Bishop John Emory of Baltimore, Md. A track of land near Covington, Ga., was selected for the site of the college and a town was laid out, which was named Oxford after Oxford, Eng. Dr. Ignatius Few was the first president. There have been 12 presidents since Dr. Few, including Augustus Baldwin Longstreet, Atticus G. Haygood, Isaac S. Hopkins, Alexander Means, and Warren A. Candler.

University Chartered

In 1914, the college was selected by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, as its principal seat of learning east of the Mississippi. On Jan. 25, 1915, Emory University was chartered with the understanding that the institution was to be assembled on the new campus in Atlanta. In 1915 the Lamar School of Law, named for Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, an Emory alumnus, was established. The college of arts and sciences was moved from the campus at Oxford to Atlanta in 1919, and in the same year the graduate school, school of business administration, and the summer school were organized. In 1925 the Carnegie Library School of Atlanta, organized in 1905, was absorbed by the university and was moved to the campus in 1930.

Through gifts of more than $500,000 from Valdosta, Ga., citizens, the Emory Junior College was established in Valdosta, Ga., in 1928; and in 1929 a junior college was established at Oxford, Ga., on the old Emory campus. These two junior colleges have the same program of study as the junior college on the Atlanta campus and are under the direct supervision of university officers.

A feature of the centennial celebration will be a convocation of Phi Beta Kappa on the campus, at which time 12 alumni, declared by university officials to be the most representative in the history of the school, will be installed in the local chapter.

Centennial Climax

The event which will climax the celebration is to be the academic procession Dec. 12 when more than 500 representatives from every major institution and learned society in the United States will march across the campus in caps and gowns, after which honorary degrees will be conferred on seven distinguished Emory alumni.

Among the speakers are: Dr. William J. Hale, director of chemical research; Dr. Christian Gauss, dean, Princeton University; Dr. Isaiah Bowman, president, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. James R. McCain, president, Agnes Scott College and president of the American Association of American Colleges; Silas H. Strawn, past president of the American Bar Association; Dr. Alfred B. Butts, chancellor of the University of Mississippi; Dr. George B. Pegram, professor of physics, Columbia University; Dr. Virgil D. Jordon, president, National Industrial Conference Board.

Stairway at Emory
Winding Stairs and Massive Windows in Law Building

Inflationary Boom Curb Held Goal Of Auto Rate Attack

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4—One of the most potentially effective anti-inflationary moves undertaken by the Roosevelt Administration is believed in responsible quarters here to lie behind the scarcely noticed attempt of the Federal Trade Commission to reform credit merchandising methods of the automobile industry. The move is expected to force a broad and drastic revision of the entire installment and credit buying habits of the nation which whipped along the boom of the 1920's.

The initial step was the issuance by the commission of complaints against 21 automobile manufacturers and their financing companies, charging "false and misleading" practices when they represent their financing charges as 6 per cent. Actually, the commission charges, any American who buys an automobile is paying over 12 per cent interest.

While the immediate implication to the automobile industry is startling, the broad implications are far more so. It is apparent that this is only the first move in a campaign by the commission against the entire system of installment buying, or buying on credit, which was a major factor in the boom era of 1928 and 1929 and which is equally important now in the rapid recovery of business activity.

As for the automobile industry itself, the possibilities are of great importance. While legal opinion is cautious on the subject, the possibility is raised of prosecution in many states for violation of usury laws. It is pointed out that statutes in most states fix a legal limit, which in some cases is 6 per cent and in most cases well below the 12 per cent which the commission claims is being charged in automobile merchandising.

A hint as to the extent of this danger is seen in the prompt action of one manufacturer, Studebaker, in signing a stipulation undertaken to discontinue the merchandising practices protested by the commission. Nash Motors also claims to have discontinued the practices charged. As yet the big three of the industry, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler, have shown no indication of retreat before the attack.

Behind the present situation is the firmly-entrenched system of installment buying under which merchandisers advertise credit at certain rates. Usually they state a 6 per cent charge. The customer, according to the trade commission, assumes this means 6 per cent as though he were borrowing money at this rate from a bank. Actually, it means something quite different, since it is 6 per cent on the initial debt, not on the unpaid balance. Under this practice the American public has for years been paying interest rates which in some instances are alleged to have reached over 100 per cent, according to opponents of the system.

LaGuardia Calls Somervell Wrong on Talk of WPA Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia brought his fight on relief retrenchment as spokesman for the mayor of 12 industrial centers directly into the New York city situation today in a blunt rebuff to the Works Progress Administrator here for talking about cuts.

The offending statement came from Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell when, echoing the unyielding attitude of his federal chief, Aubrey Williams, on the need for curtailment. He said that New York City relief expenditures were due for a $4,000,000 monthly slash and that, beginning with January. The city must bear 20 per cent of the costs. This took no cognizance of the mayor's appeal now before the President to countermand the federal curtailment order, and Mayor LaGuardia tagged it as "not only unauthorized, but incorrect," saying that the mere fact he and Colonel Somervell had an appointment in Washington next Monday afternoon showed that "nothing definite had been settled."

"The statement is premature, gratuitous, unauthorized and unwarranted," he declared. "I do not say that the situation is not bad, but it is not that bad at this time. Nothing like the proposition he gave out is under consideration, and there will be no layoffs such as he indicates."

Another point of dispute between the two officials here arose over Mayor LaGuardia's order to the New York city police commissioner to make no arrests of Works Progress "sit-down" strikers save in cases of violence and property damage. The mayor said this had been specified to him by Mr. Williams.

Colonel Somervell voiced amazement and disbelief that any police commissioner would acquiesce in instructions which mean a "new conception of law and order," since it permitted people "to enter private property and interfere with the operation of business."

New York city already has had a full quota of such protest strikers over the pending cuts in Works Progress relief, and 219 persons were arrested in a single demonstration of this nature at the arts offices of the administration this week.

Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, queried on the arrest ban, said he objected to the arrest of people in these cases "because they were looking for work, and at most were only trespassing."

The order in question stipulates that on calls relative to trouble or disorder with Works Progress workers or others, "sergeants and crews are to arrest only those found to be guilty of clear violations of the law, such as malicious mischief, assault, or sabotage."

"Make no arrests for trespassing," it continues. "Pick up the leaders committing violations. . . . If owners, lessees, or tenants of buildings want people put off premises, inform them to do so themselves."

Soviets in Sweeping Drive To Insure Loyalty of Press

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—A sweeping reorganization of Soviet newspapers and publishing houses has followed the conspiracy trial which resulted in the execution of 16 prominent Communists for alleged attempts to assassinate government leaders. Hundreds of editors and reporters have been discharged and many have been arrested and exiled. The names of men and women familiar to the Soviet public for years have disappeared from the newspapers. Those thus disgraced included Karl Radek, generally recognized as the most talented Soviet journalist.

The official press reported that an unusual number of "class enemies" had found employment on the newspapers of the Ukraine, White Russia and Tadjikistan. These are regions in which nationalist movements have been particularly obstinate, and presumably some of the local journalists had failed to distinguish between "national chauvinism" and the Communist conception: "National in form, socialist in content."

Careful Selection

Communist Party committees have been instructed hereafter to investigate personally every person employed by newspapers or magazines. The Communist newspaper Pravda declared: "It is not enough to select editors. Every writer, every reporter, even proofreaders and those who work in printshops, must be investigated. A proofreader can cause a lot of damage if he is hostile."

The new Soviet constitution reiterates guarantees for freedom of the press. What do Russia's ruling Communists mean by this phrase? The answer is provided by Pravda: "We can tolerate as workers on our newspapers and periodicals only those who are sincerely devoted, to the last drop of their blood, to the cause of socialism. Only a Bolshevik, Party or non-party, has the right to carry the high title of Soviet journalist." In other words, freedom of the press is reserved for those who support the existing regime whole-heartedly and without qualification.

Freer in Past

For several years after the revolution, Soviet journalists were permitted more freedom than they have today. As late as 1927, considerable latitude was tolerated even in discussions of political questions. Some monthly and quarterly periodicals even published critiques of some phases of Marxist theory.

But since the first Five-Year Plan was launched, Soviet journalism, from the viewpoint of "bourgeois liberalism," has steadily deteriorated. Today the mildest and most tentative criticism of any policy adopted by the Communist Party would mean immediate arrest and exile for all persons responsible.

The recent newspaper "purge" showed that the Communists will no longer permit journalists to work at their profession who have had connections with Communist leaders now discredited.

"Monolithic Unity"

There is little doubt that the "monolithic unity" of thought required of Soviet journalists has powerful results. The facts support Pravda's claim that "the Bolshevik press, in its power of influencing the masses, has no rival." None of the newer European dictatorships controls so thoroughly the ideas expressed by the printed word. No other Party political monopoly so systematically roots out journalists who show the faintest indication of disloyalty to the ruling group.

While the Communists have rigidly controlled the principal newspapers and magazines for years, they have not supervised so closely the thousands of local newspapers established during the past five years in large factories, state farms and offices. It is now announced that such carelessness has been a serious mistake. Local Party committees are instructed to select with great care every reporter, every headline writer on these little newspapers, to keep in close touch with them and make certain that "no persons be allowed to work for any of our newspapers or periodicals who have not been carefully investigated," and that all journalists are drawn from "the unlimited reserves of honest and sincere supporters of socialism."

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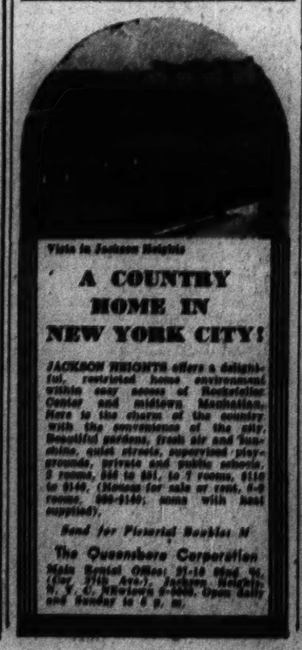

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President Takes It Easy Aboard the Indianapolis

ABOARD THE U. S. S. CHESTER AT SEA, Dec. 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt, released from the cares of official meetings which crowded his trip to the Pan-American peace conference at Buenos Aires, rested and relaxed today aboard the cruiser Indianapolis as it plowed homeward through a rough sea.

Steaming at 24 knots, the ship was approximately 3500 miles from Trinidad.

The President's daily routine varies little now but he expects soon to begin drafting the annual presidential message to Congress and also to start work on the budget.

Mr. Roosevelt and President Terra of Uruguay exchanged farewell messages. The United States Executive thanked President Terra for the reception tendered him at Montevideo, terming the greeting a "marvelous demonstration of friendship."

President Terra replied:

"I am sure the good neighbor policy Your Excellency inaugurated will be a lasting policy for the good of this continent and all humanity."

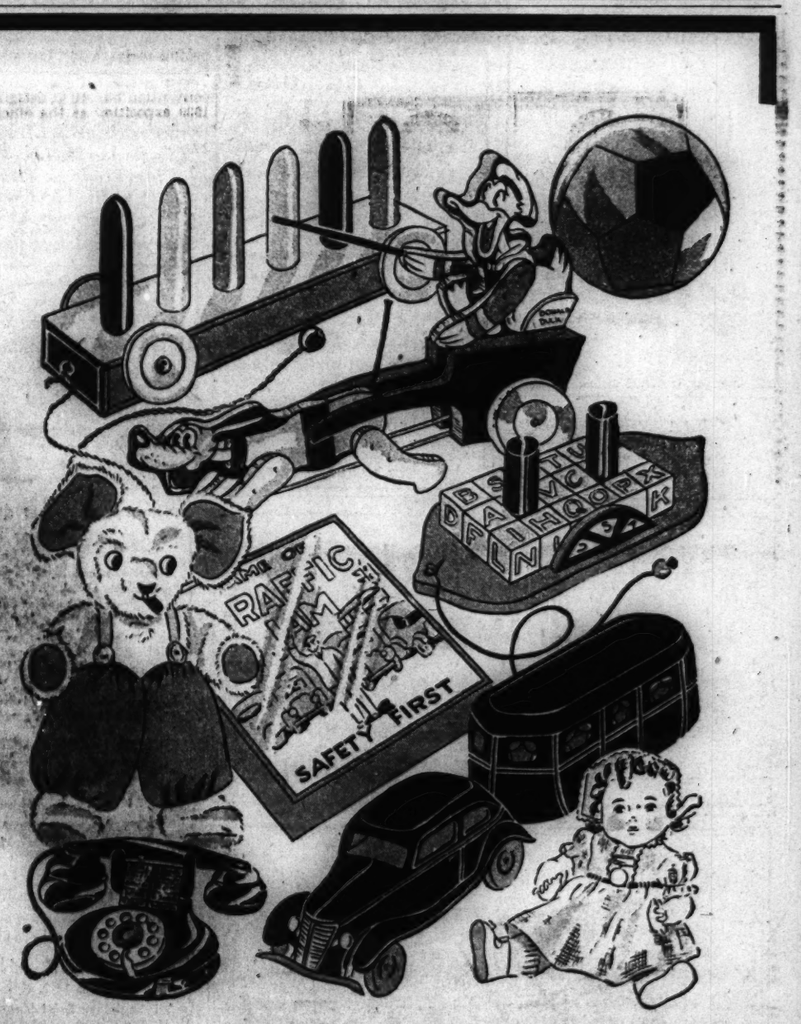
U. S. Tells Geneva Veto on Drug Pact Due to Inadequacy

GENEVA, Dec. 5 (AP)—The United States protested to the League of Nations today that its position on suppression of the narcotics traffic had been misrepresented before the League Council.

The United States declined to sign the 1936 narcotics convention on the grounds it would weaken, rather than strengthen, existing measures designed to combat the abuse of such drugs. In reporting the action to the Council, Dr. Augusto Vasconcellos of Portugal attributed Washington's failure to sign to the fact that the convention did not provide for criminal prosecution of opium smoking.

Today the United States informed the League in unequivocal language that "this conveys an entirely erroneous impression" of the American position. It forwarded copies of the speech which the United States delegate, S. J. Fuller, made at the Geneva narcotics conference, stating seven reasons for non-signature.

Among them was a statement that ratification of the convention would be a backward step for the United States in its drive to end the illicit narcotics traffic.



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British Columbia Plans Loan Of $5,000,000 for New Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Political developments of major importance in western Canada and of direct interest to all investors in western Canadian provincial bonds, hang on the present visit of T. D. Pattullo, British Columbia's premier, and John Hart, Minister of Finance, to eastern Canada and the United States.

The real purpose of their visit is to persuade American and Canadian financiers that British Columbia's position is so sound that its credit should rate far above that of other western provinces. On this basis, they propose that financial institutions loan the province $5,000,000 for public works, chiefly roads, and to this end they will discuss the present financial state of the province with financial authorities in New York, Toronto and Montreal.

If the Government is successful in floating the first loan this province has put on the open market since 1933, the Pattullo Government will go to the country next year, probably before summer, according to the best-informed newspapers here. It will appeal to the electors on a program of strict financial orthodoxy as opposed to such doctrines as Social Credit which, according to Premier William Aberhart, of Alberta, is spreading through British Columbia "like a prairie fire."

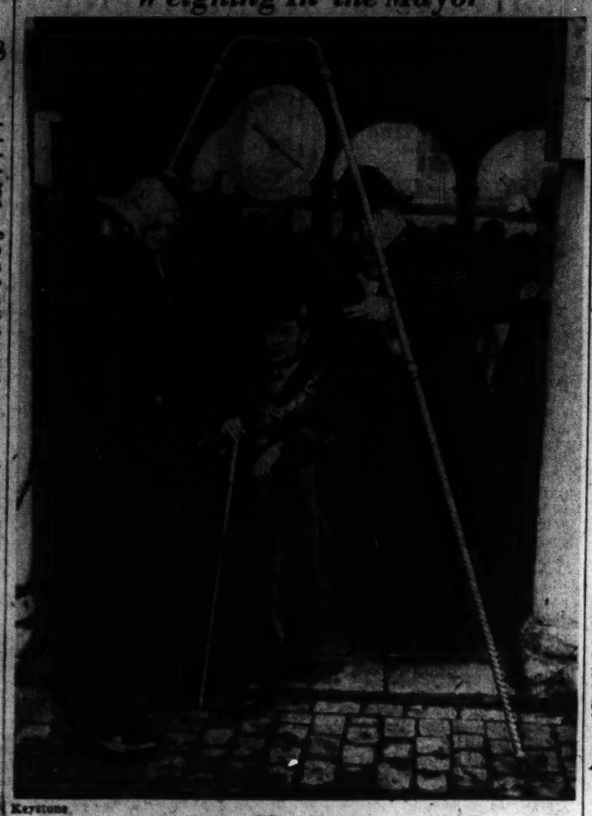
The Government's program, the local newspapers state, is to go to the country before the numerous parties opposing it have time to coalesce into a unified group which could seriously challenge it. But it requires a large loan at low interest not only to prove that its orthodox policies have succeeded in restoring the credit of British Columbia, but also to provide a popular program of public works.

Radicalism Opposed

To investors in England, the United States and Canada the Governments plans are important since if re-elected, it will continue its present policy of sound finance and opposition to socialism, whereas the election of the socialist Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, the new Social Credit group or even the new middle-of-the-road party, the Social Constructives, would mean important fiscal changes. Eastern financiers are counted upon to see the desirability of facilitating the re-election of the Government with the aid of a large loan at reasonable interest rates.

Only a strong, unified opposition party, which can combine all opposition to the Government, can hope to defeat it next year, says the well-informed political correspondent of The Vancouver Province. So far no such group is in sight. The Government, says this authority, will undoubtedly go to the country before such a group can form, provided it can establish its position with a new loan. Its re-election—and this is the point of continent-wide significance — would definitely stop the spread of Alberta Social Credit at the Rockies.

'Weighing In' the Mayor



Keystone

Ancient Ceremony Kept in Buckinghamshire
How It's Done in High Wycombe
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In accordance with an old English custom, Mr. R. P. Clark, the new Mayor of High Wycombe, was formally weighed in and the amount duly recorded by the policeman seen in the background, writing in his report book.

Canterbury's Call to Prayer

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Archbishop of Canterbury announced that prayers will be offered in all Church of England Churches on Sunday "that God may, in these momentous hours, rule over the decisions of the King and of His Government for the lasting good of the realm and empire."

The head of the Church of England, who has steadily opposed the King's wish to marry Mrs. Simpson, issued the following statement:

"At this moment of deep anxiety and bewilderment in the public mind I venture to express two earnest hopes.

"The first is that during this critical week-end, especially on Sunday, those who have the duty to speak to the people from the pulpit or otherwise will refrain from speaking directly on matters which have arisen affecting the King himself and his subjects."

"Words spoken with imperfect knowledge of an extremely difficult and delicate situation can give no helpful guidance and may only mislead or confuse public thought and feeling. Silence is fitting until the ultimate decisions have been made known.

"I hope—indeed I take it for granted—that on Sunday prayers will be offered in all our churches, as surely they must be continually offered in the hearts of all Christian people, that God may in these momentous hours rule over the decisions of the King and of His Government for the lasting good of the realm and empire."

TORONTO, Dec. 5 (AP)—The Right Rev. Berwin T. Owen, Anglican Primate of all Canada, instructed parishioners in the Toronto diocese today to:

"Stand ready. Say little. Pray much for the Empire, for the Government of Britain, for the church, and, above all, for His Majesty the King."

Melbourne, Australia, Dec. 5 (AP)—Special prayers "for the guidance of King Edward" are to be read in all Anglican churches in Melbourne tomorrow.

North Carolina Studies 1200 'Forgotten' Felons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—There were approximately 1200 "forgotten men" in North Carolina prisons, in whose behalf no one had ever made any clemency plea, a survey conducted at the request of Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus revealed. To find out who they were and to have their cases considered was the purpose of an investigation, made by Edwin Gill, parole commissioner. A system will be adopted in North Carolina, he said, under which every prisoner's case will automatically come up at the proper time for investigation to determine whether he is entitled to parole.

"When this work is finally completed," Commissioner Gill said, "for the first time in North Carolina the parole office will have in its files a continuing study of every felon. This work has been of an emergency character, and has taxed the facilities of the parole office, but it will not be necessary again. Under the new prison system all felons committed since October, 1935, have been interviewed by this office and files set up in their cases."

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Political Rifts In Britain Cause Hurried Action

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Empire's drama was not clear. The King apparently still intends to marry her.

New Zealand Cabinet Holds Special Session

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Dec. 5 (AP)—New Zealand's Cabinet held a secret two-hour session today after Prime Minister Michael Savage conferred with Governor-General Lord Galway.

The Cabinet session was reported devoted to a discussion of the crisis between King Edward and his Government.

Public opinion in New Zealand generally is against the King's marriage to Mrs. Simpson.

Australian Parliament To Discuss New Crisis

CANBERRA, Aust., Dec. 5 (AP)—Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons today called a special session of the Australian Parliament for Wednesday to consider the crisis in London resulting from the conflict between the Government of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin and King Edward VIII.

Arizona Records Found in Rubbish

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TUCSON, Ariz.—Half a dozen record books—thought here to be among the oldest of their kind—one written in 1833 and another containing copies of Spanish land grants issued as far back as 1810, have been accidentally discovered among rubbish tossed into a corner of the Pima County courthouse basement.

These archives record the official history of the part of old Spanish territory that is now Arizona.

The oldest of the books is in Spanish. Most of its entries are land transfers. Next book in point of age was begun in 1856 by Col. Charles D. Poston, who inscribed everything first in English and then in Spanish. He copied one land grant dated 1810 which bore the seal of Carlos IV, King of Spain, and another issued by Ferdinand VII the following year. Among other things, Colonel Poston set down a deed to an interest in a mining claim, from himself to Col. Samuel Colt, inventor of the revolver.

One book is the docket of the first justice of the peace in Tucson, and another was kept by the first U. S. commissioner. In a fifth are the accounts of the first Pima County board of commissioners. It is set down that in 1865 the county treasurer collected $1922.50 in taxes and was voted $96.12 to pay for his trouble. One resolution authorized the sheriff to order a three-cell steel jail in San Francisco and have it shipped to Tucson by way of the Mexican port of Guaymas.

Although the bindings are somewhat battered and tattered, the paper in all the old books is still strong and the ink only slightly faded. They are now safely stored in the county recorder's vault.

British Press Takes Sides

LONDON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The British press takes various views of the constitutional crisis.

"The Prime Minister's statement means an end to the ill-considered suggestion which has been advanced in some quarters," said the conservative London Times, referring to Premier Baldwin's Common's statement, "that the Government might alter the law in order to meet the circumstances of a particular case.

"This is not a matter in which this or that view can be identified with rich or poor, peer or plebian, clergy or laymen," the newspaper continued. It cited the cheers which greeted Mr. Baldwin's declaration as evidence that special legislation "could not possibly be passed without opposition if it were introduced or, at least, that it could not be passed without opposition.

Dominion Opposition

"The attitude taken up by the Government is supported by all Dominion Governments and by people of every class and every profession. . . . There is a widespread desire not only that this profoundly disturbing difficulty should be rapidly settled, but that once settled, it should have neither repercussions nor resurrection."

Of the opposite opinion, the Daily, Express asserted:

"We cannot afford to lose the King. We cannot let him give up the throne."

The conservative Canadian Press, serving newspapers in the New World Dominion, reported "King Edward's voluntary abdication loomed near."

Principal opposition, the news service said, is based on Mrs. Simpson's status as a twice-divorced woman.

King's Party Looms

The possibility of creation of a "King's Party" in opposition to the present Government was presented by the Telegraph.

"It would be utterly deplorable if what used to be called 'The King's Party' showed even the first faint signs of emergence after a lapse of 150 years," the Telegraph said, "for that would lead straight to constitutional crises far more dangerous in import."

"Wide sections of the public still believe the Cabinet opposes the King because he wishes to marry an American and a commoner," commented the Laborite Herald.

"As long as they believe this, they will be indignant and justified champions of the King's right to marry outside the ranks of aristocracy or dynasty."

Said the News Chronicle:

"There unquestionably is a strong and growing desire among the public that the King should marry the woman of his choice as soon as she is free to marry him, but that she should not become Queen of England.

"If such a solution could be arrived at, the public would heave a sigh of relief. There is no such thing in England at present as a morganatic marriage. But laws could be changed."

Constitutional Issue Put First

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5 (AP)—Prof. Cecil Driver, a British citizen and an authority on international law, said in a statement yesterday that the situation in England created by King Edward's regard for Mrs. Ernest Simpson is the "gravest since 1763 when George III tried to rule on his own."

Professor Driver, who taught at London University, came to the United States in 1935 and now is Professor of Political Parties and Public Opinion at Yale.

His statement, published in the Yale News, read in part:

"It is the opinion of most people that the Simpson-Windsor crisis now facing the British Commonwealth concerns the personal life of England's King versus his public life. This however, is not the real issue in this grave situation, the gravest since 1763 when George III tried to rule on his own, thereby losing the American colonies, among other things.

"Not a personal issue, this crisis goes deep into the constitutional law, an angle little penetrated by the press whose attitude has shown it more prone to the sensational side of the affair. The entire British Constitution has grown up out of a conception of prerogative. In his radical stand, Edward has usurped the sphere, as dictated by this prerogative, in which he does not belong. The power defined in the prerogative is entirely of a negative nature. This factor has always been present in the core of the monarchy and defines an area of power which the King may use. This power Edward has overrun.

"In the British prerogative there is a creative element as well as an element of danger. Every hundred years or so a monarch goes berserk over the idea and unpleasant results are the natural outcome. This in brief is the mistake Edward has made: He is not attempting to aid the building up of this all-important prerogative."

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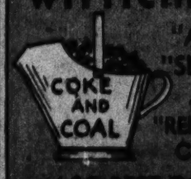

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Fascist Air Armada Creates Havoc in Spanish Capital

MADRID, Dec. 5 (AP)—The most intensive aerial bombardment of Madrid in the four-week siege buried many victims today under wreckage in a wide area.

Officials said that the property damage left by tons of high explosives and incendiary bombs was incalculable. They counted at least 19 buildings razed by the bombs and many others damaged by fire.

Many civilians lost their lives, officials said, when the great armada of fascist warplanes swooped low over the bombed areas and raked them with machine gun fire.

The Arguilles, Chamberi and Hospicio districts suffered most, Socialist Junta officials declared. A heavy pall of smoke drifted eastward across the city from six burning blocks struck by incendiary bombs.

Fascist Gen. Francisco Franco sent 30 bombing planes in the mass attack.

The bombers' close-ranked strength was so formidable they were unaccompanied by the usual protective fighting planes. Socialist pursuit planes which went out to meet them were beaten off by bursts from machine guns—some of the newest type, mounted on each insurgent bomber.

In all, more than 400 bombs were dumped into the city, exploding in an almost continual roar.

The air attack was followed by a renewed Fascist drive to separate Madrid proper from the Casa del Campo Park by an attack on Pozuelo and the Manzanares river valley.

War Office communiqués claimed that Government forces were attacking within 25 miles of Burgos, seat of the Fascist Junta, and the civil population was evacuating Victoria, in the Bay of Biscay sector, in advance of a Government onslaught.

Cycling

(Continued from Page 1)

the town is now preparing an ordinance requiring the annual inspection of all bicycles for safety equipment.

Louisville, Ky., is planning an ordinance, it is said, requiring the licensing of bicycles. The owner of a "wheel" will have to take it to the city hall and show that it is properly and safely equipped.

So aroused was Louisville over three fatalities and 105 injuries to cyclists this year, that a large mass meeting was held, and policemen demonstrated right and wrong ways of riding a bicycle.

To supplement the regulations being set up by cities, educational programs in schools and communities are recommended by the Safety Council.

What to Do and Not Do

Some of the dos and don'ts the Council urges upon bicycle riders are:

1. Never carry persons or bulky bundles on a bicycle.
2. Never hang on to a moving vehicle.
3. Do not try to carry an object in one hand or to ride without handle-bars.
4. Ride without wobbling and avoid sharp turns.
5. In making left turns, do not cut the corner.
6. Keep close to the right on all pavement.
7. Never ride more than two abreast; when meeting vehicles, ride in single file.
8. At signalized intersections, stop behind automobiles.
9. Watch for and obey stop signs.
10. Do not stunt ride on the streets.

As safety equipment for bicycles the Council lists:

1. Adequate lights, both front and rear.
2. Coaster brakes.
3. Seats, handle-bars, grips and pedal pads should be kept tight.
4. White or very light colored clothes are an advantage at night.
5. Clips to prevent trousers from catching in the sprocket.

An example in educating for safe cycling habits is furnished by the telegraphic companies. The Western Union requires daily inspection of bicycles for lights and brakes, the wearing of white raincoats in stormy weather. A regular training period is provided for all new boys. There are safety meetings and contests. Messengers are repeatedly told that obedience to traffic rules is their protection.

On the question of lights, No automobile is made today without them. Then why, says the National Safety Council magazine Public Safety, should not factories be required to outfit bicycles with lights adequate for them to meet the traffic problems of today?

Aged Fallen Redwood Estimated 1500 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARMEL, Calif.—A giant California redwood tree, which is estimated to have pushed its first tender shoot above ground about 550 A. D., recently fell in the Sequoia National park in northern California.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal, botanist and director of the Carnegie Coastal Laboratory at Carmel and the Carnegie Desert Laboratory at Tucson, Ariz., studied the tree. He found that it had a height of 200 feet, that it weighed approximately 1,500,000 pounds and had a cubical content of 26,000 feet. The trunk, just above the root system, measured 18 feet in diameter. Dr. MacDougal estimated that it was between 1200 and 1500 years old. The result of his study will appear as an article in the December issue of the American Journal of Botany.

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Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Mississippi-Gulf of Mexico; Yukon-Bering Sea; Amazon-Atlantic Ocean; Euphrates-Persian Gulf; Zambezi-Indian Ocean; Nile-Mediterranean Sea; Yangtse-Yellow Sea; Danube-Black Sea; Lena-Arctic Ocean; Volga-Caspian Sea.

2. Lunar, Lunas, Lunes, Lones, Loses, Moses, Mosts, Moots, Mooth, Month.

3. 47×2=94; 47+2=49.

4. The C's on WAS backward (The season was backward).

5. The Rocky Mountains rise in solemn grandeur clothed in green followed by gorgeous coloring in autumn, around this city.

Monroe Pact Links Americas In 113 Years

The 113th anniversary this month of the enunciation of the Monroe Doctrine finds it in the spotlight because of the Pan-American peace conference at Buenos Aires. The following article explains the part the doctrine has played in United States relations in the western hemisphere.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—Historians still are debating whether the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine by various administrations, topped by President Roosevelt's call for the Americas to stand shoulder to shoulder against any aggressors, ever has departed from President Monroe's original intent.

In a message to Congress in 1823, Monroe warned European nations not to attempt to form new colonies in the Americas or to impose Europe's then monarchical system of government on American nations.

Evidence of Enmity

Any such attempt, he said, would be considered evidence "of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

The world to which Monroe spoke was in a state of unrest. Russia was seeking control of the northwest coast of North America. Spain looked to regaining her lost colonies in Latin America.

It was the independence of these former colonies, which had set up republican governments, that was in Monroe's thought, said a State Department publication in 1928.

The first major question of the extent of the policy arose in 1826. A group of Latin-American nations asked the United States for promises of military aid. They were informed that the doctrine was a pledge made by the United States to itself alone and was not a promise to any other country.

The Mexican Trouble

A decade later the United States engaged in a territorial war with Mexico when leaders of the Polk Administration expressed fear that if this nation did not take over the territory, some European power might dominate it.

Similarly in the Lincoln Administration a display of force on the Mexican border warned France it should not set up an empire there.

In 1869 President Grant said no European nation could acquire American territory regardless of whether the inhabitants wanted to be taken over.

A year later Secretary of State Fish proposed that the United States take the lead in forming a political and commercial policy for all the Americas.

Olney Redefines Policy

Similar broadening interpretations of the Doctrine followed until Secretary of State Olney in President Cleveland's cabinet asserted that in effect the United States ruled the Americas insofar as questions with European powers were involved. A quick settlement of a boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela followed.

Following a crisis in Venezuela in 1902 when Germany, Great Britain and Italy threatened to land troops there to collect debts, President Theodore Roosevelt formed what came to be known as his "big stick policy."

Not a Protectorate

President Theodore Roosevelt said in 1906 that "nothing could be further from the truth" than the idea that the Doctrine gave authority for the United States to exercise a protectorate over one of the nations affected.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt has "stressed what he described as his 'policy of the good neighbor.' He told the Buenos Aires conference this week:

"In the determination to live at peace among ourselves, we in the Americas make it at the same time clear that we stand shoulder to shoulder in our final determination that others who, driven by war madness or land hunger might seek to commit acts of aggression against us, will find a hemisphere wholly prepared to consult together for our mutual safety and our mutual good."

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Substance of Hull's Speech at Peace Conference

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., Dec. 5 (AP)—The text of Secretary Hull's address here today at the Pan-American peace conference follows substantially:

The primary purpose of this conference is to banish war from the Western Hemisphere. . . .

It is manifest that every country today is faced with a supreme alternative. Each must play its part in determining whether the world will slip backward toward war and savagery; or whether it can maintain and will advance the level of civilization and peace. None can escape its responsibility. . . .

In meeting this problem, the American republics are in a peculiarly advantageous situation. There are among us no radical differences, no profound mistrusts or deep hatreds.

On the contrary, we are inspired by the impulse to be constant friends and the determination to be peaceful neighbors. . . .

The U. S. Position

There is no need for war. While carefully avoiding any political entanglements, my government strives at all times to co-operate with other nations to every practical extent in support of peace objectives, including reduction or limitation of armaments, the control of traffic in arms, taking the profits out of war, and the restoration of fair and friendly economic relationships.

We reject war as a method settling international disputes, and favor such methods as conference, conciliation and arbitration. . . .

The conference has the duty of considering all peace proposals of merit. Let me enumerate and briefly discuss eight separate and vitally important principles and proposals for a comprehensive peace program and peace structure. They are not designed to be all-inclusive. . . .

The Peace Program

First: I would emphasize the local and unilateral responsibility of each nation carefully to educate and organize its people in opposition to war and its underlying causes. Support must be given to peace; to the most effective policies for its preservation, and, finally each nation must maintain conditions within its own borders which will permit it to adopt national policies that can be peacefully pursued.

More than any other factor, a thoroughly informed and alert public opinion in each country as to the suitable and desirable relationships with other nations and the principles underlying them, enables a government in time of crisis to act promptly and effectively for peace.

The forces of peace everywhere are entitled to function both through governments and through public opinion. The peoples of the world would be far wiser if they expended more of their hard-earned money in organizing the forces of peace and fewer of the present $5,000,000,000 in educating and training their military forces.

Public Opinion Rules

Since the time when Thomas Jefferson insisted upon a "decent respect to the opinions of mankind," public opinion has controlled foreign policy in all democracies. It is, therefore, all important that every platform, every pulpit and every forum should become constant and active agencies in the great work of education and organization.

The limited extent of such highly organized and intelligent public opinion in support of peace is by far the largest drawback to any plan to prevent war. Truly, the first step is that each nation must thus make itself safe for peace. This, too, develops a common will for freedom, the soil from which peace springs.

People everywhere should be made to know of the peace mechanisms. Even more, there should be brought home to them the knowledge that trade, commerce, finance, debts, communications have a bearing on peace.

Everyone Should Know

The workman at his bench, the farmer on his land, the shopkeeper by his shelves, the clerk at his books, the laborer in factory, plantation, mine or construction camp, must realize that his work is the work of peace; that to interrupt it for ends of national or personal rapacity is to drive him toward quick death by bayonets, or to slower, but not less grievous, suffering through economic distress.

In all our countries we have scholars who can demonstrate these facts; let them not be silent.

Our churches have direct contact with all groups; may they remember that the peacemakers are the children of God. We have artists and poets who can distill their needed knowledge into trenchant phrase and line; they have work to do. Our great journals on both continents cover the world. Our women are awake; our youth sentient; our clubs and organizations make opinion everywhere.

Greater Than Armies

There is a strength here available greater than that of armies. We have but to ask its aid; it will be swift to answer, not only here, but in continents beyond the seas.

Second. Indispensable in their influence for peace and well-being are frequent conferences between representatives of the nations and intercourse between their peoples. Collaboration and the exchange of views, ideas and information are the most effective means of establishing understanding, friendship and trust.

I would again emphasize that any written pacts or agreements not based upon such relationships as these too often exist on paper only. Development of the atmosphere of peace, understanding and good will during our sessions here will alone constitute a vast accomplishment.

Third. Any complete program would include safeguarding the nations of this hemisphere from using force, one against the other, through the consummation of all of the five well-known peace agreements, produced in chief part by previous conferences, as well as through "the draft convention co-ordinating the existing treaties between the American states and extending them in certain respects," which the delegation of the United States is presenting for the consideration of this conference.

The Five Ways to Peace

In these, virtually all of the essentials of adequate machinery are present. If their operation is somewhat implemented by provisions in the draft proposal I have just mentioned to be considered by this conference, such machinery would be complete.

The first of these is the treaty to avoid and prevent conflicts between the American states, which was signed in Santiago in 1923.

The second is the treaty for the renunciation of war, known as the Kellogg-Briand pact, or the Pact of Paris, signed at Paris in 1928.

The third is the General Convention of Inter-American Conciliation, signed at Washington in 1929.

The fourth is the general treaty of Inter-American Arbitration, signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1933.

The fifth is the Anti-War Treaty of Non-aggression and Conciliation, signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1933.

Not Ratified by Some

While the Montevideo conference in 1933 went on record in favor of the valid execution of these five agreements by each of the governments represented, several have not yet completed this ratification.

These agreements provide a many-sided and flexible functioning machinery for the adjustment of difficulties that may arise in this hemisphere. A government could not give more tangible proof of its readiness to translate into practicable form its desire to promote and to maintain peace.

Swift action by all of us to ratify these agreements should be the natural assertion of our intentions.

Fourth. If war should occur, any peace program must provide for the problem then presented.

For the belligerent, there is the ruin and suffering of war. For the neutrals, there is the task of remaining neutral, of not being too disturbed in their own affairs, of not having their own peace imperiled, of working in common to restrict the war and bring it to an end.

Determination for Peace

Can we in this conference work out for ourselves a common line of policy that might be pursued during a period of neutrality? Some first broad approaches toward that end are, I think, possible.

If these are to be sound, they must be inspired by the determination to stay at peace.

The maintenance of neutrality is an achievement to be attained more readily if undertaken jointly. Such agreement would be a tremendous safeguard for each of us. It might be a powerful means of ending war.

If we can endow peace with certainty; if we can make it glow in our part of the world; then we may indulge the hope that our example will not be in vain.

Fifth. The peoples of this region have a further opportunity. They must make headway with a liberal policy of commerce, which would lower excessive barriers to trade and lessen injurious discriminations as between the trade of different countries.

Value of Being Busy

A people employed and in a state of reasonable comfort is not a people among whom class struggles, militarism, and war can thrive. But a people driven to desperation by want and misery is at all times a threat to peace, their conditions an invitation to disorder and chaos, both internal and external.

The intervening years have given added significance to the economic program adopted at the conference at Montevideo three years ago. That program is today the greatest potential force both for peace and prosperity. Our present conference should reaffirm and secure action upon this program of economic intelligence.

One feature of the resolutions adopted at Montevideo was the support for the principle of equality of treatment as the basis of acceptable commercial policy. This rule has been followed in a number of commercial agreements that have already been concluded between American nations. Their benefits are already becoming manifest and will continue to grow.

Urges Federal Trade Agreements

We cannot blind ourselves to the fact, however, that at the same time there has taken place everywhere among the American nations a growth in the restrictions upon trade and an extension of discriminatory practices; these have tended to counteract the advantages resulting from the liberalizing terms embodied in other agreements.

I would urge again the wisdom of avoiding discrimination in our commercial policy.

It will not serve our broad and deep aims; on the contrary, if steadily extended will lead us into new controversies and difficulties.

The Montevideo program offers the only alternative to the present shortsighted, war-breeding bilateral bargaining method of trade, to the exclusion of triangular and multilateral trade, which is being employed in many parts of the world with sterile results.

Power in Concerted Action

The ends we seek can best be achieved by the concurrent or concerted action of many countries. Each can exert itself steadfastly amidst the particular circumstances of its economic situation to make its contribution toward the rebuilding of trade. Each can grant new opportunities to others as it receives new opportunities for itself.

All are called upon to share in the concurrent or concerted action which is required.

Any country which seeks the benefits of the program while avoiding its responsibilities, will in time shut itself off from the benefits. Any country which is tempted or forced by some special calculation to depart from these lines of action, and which conveys and seeks special advantage jeopardizes the progress, and perhaps the very existence of the program.

Faithful dealing, without favor, between equal partners will be required to readjust trade along the lines of growth, which is our goal.

Integrity of Covenants

Sixth. The conference must recognize the all-important principle of practical international co-operation to restore many indispensable relationships between nations; for international relationships, in many vital respects, are at a low ebb. The entire international order is severely dislocated. Chaotic conditions in the relations between nations have appeared. Human progress already has slowed down.

Nations in recent years have sought to live a hermit existence by isolating themselves from each other in suspicion and fear. The inevitable result is not unlike that experienced by a community where individuals undertake to live a hermit existence, with the resultant decline and decay of the spiritual, the moral, the educational and the material benefits and blessings which spring from community organization and effort.

The difference, when nations live apart, is that the entire human race in countless instances suffers irreparable injury—political, moral, material, spiritual, and social.

The Armaments Race

Today, for illustration, through lack of comprehension, understanding and confidence, we see many nations exhausting their material substance and the vitality of their people by piling up huge armaments.

We behold others, in their attempted isolation, becoming more indifferent and less considerate towards the rights, privileges and honest opinions of others.

National character and conduct are threatened with utter demoralization. At no distant time, we shall see a state of moral and spiritual isolation, bringing with it the condemnation of the world, covering great parts of the earth, unless peoples halt and turn towards a sane course.

Seventh. International law has been in large measure flouted. It should be re-established, revitalized and strengthened by general demand.

Protects Nations

International law protects the peace and security of nations, and so safeguards them against maintaining great armaments and wasting their substance in continual readiness for war. Founded upon justice and humanity, the great principles of international law are the source and fountain of the equality, the security and the very existence of nations. Armies and navies are no permanent substitute.

Abandonment of the rule of law would not only leave small or unarmed states at the mercy of the reckless and powerful, but would hopelessly undermine all international order. It is inconceivable that the civilized nations would long delay a supreme effort to re-establish that rule of law.

Eighth. Observance of understandings, agreements and treaties between nations constitutes the foundation of international order.

May I say here that this is not a time for crimination or recrimination nor is such in my mind during this discussion.

Must Have Patience

There must be the fullest patience and forbearance, one country with another, as the nations endeavor to climb back to that high ground of wholesome and elevating relationship of loyalty to the given word and faithful fair dealing.

International agreements have lost their force and reliability as a basis of relations between nations. This extremely ominous and fateful development constitutes the most dangerous single phenomenon in the world of today; not international law merely, but that which is higher—moral law—and the whole integrity and honor of governments are in danger of being ruthlessly trampled upon.

There has been a failure of the spirit. There is no task more urgent than that of remaking the basis of trusted agreement between nations.

They must ardently seek the terms of new agreements, and stand behind them with unfailing will. The vitality of international agreements must be restored.

If the solemn rights and obligations between nations are to be treated lightly or brushed aside, the nations of the world will head straight toward international anarchy and chaos. And soon, too, the citizen begins to lower his individual standards of persons, moral and business conduct to those of the government.

Must Restore Trust

Trust in each nation's honor and faith in its given word must be restored by the concerted resolve of governments.

It is to the interest of everyone that there be an end of treaties broken by arbitrary unilateral action. Peaceful procedure, agreements between the signatories, and mutual understanding must be restored as the means of modifying or ending international agreements.

In the accomplishment of the high aims and purposes of this eight-fold program, the people of every nation have an equal interest. We of this hemisphere have reason to hope that these great objectives may receive the support of all peoples.

If peace and progress are to be either maintained or advanced, the time is overripe for renewed effort on each nation's part. There can be no delay.

Through past centuries, the human race fought its way up from the low level of barbarism and war to that of civilization and peace. This accomplishment has only been partial, and it may well be but temporary.

Set Example for World

It would be a frightful commentary on the human race if with the awful lesson of its disastrous experience, responsible and civilized governments should now fail.

The nations of this continent should omit no word or act in their attempt to meet the dangerous conditions which endanger peace. Let our actions here at Buenos Aires constitute the most potent possible appeal to peacemakers and warmakers throughout the world.

So only does civilization become real. So only can we rightly ask that universal support which entitles governments to speak for their peoples to the world not with the voice of propaganda but with that of truth.

Having affirmed our faith, we should be remiss if we were to leave anything undone which will tend to assure our peace here, and make us powerful for peace elsewhere. In a very real sense, let this continent set the high example of championing the forces of peace, democracy and civilization.

Wash

(Continued from Page 1)

surprise that M. Delbos should seek to apply it to France's immediate problem by implying a community of ideology between the United States, Britain and France.

U. S. Will Stay Out

No official recognition can, of course, be taken of this implication. Neutrality continues not only the official watchword of the Administration, but also the dominant sentiment among returning members of Congress. And yet the possibility is daily increasing that at some time this official commitment to neutrality may come in conflict with the ideological commitment to democracy with the very implications which M. Delbos sought to create yesterday.

Meanwhile the neutrality position of the United States is being increasingly compromised from another and temporarily unrelated angle. Latest reports from both official and unofficial sources show a significant increase in the export of both munitions and of raw materials used in armaments.

A startling increase in United States aircraft exports to Russia is shown in the latest State Department reports. Instead of importing copper, the United States is now exporting this valuable war metal. A shortage of quicksilver is reported in the press.

Aircraft to Russia

During the month of November official reports show that aircraft exports to Russia to the value of $872,720,000 were authorized by the State Department. While the craft involved were ostensibly commercial in character military experts state they can easily be converted into very effective bombers. Considering the amount of money involved it is assumed that the shipment must have consisted of about 15 planes.

A corollary to the reported increase in war material exports are the increasing efforts of several foreign nations to obtain commercial credits in the United States, efforts reflected in recent moves to escape from the stigma of default which constitutes a major obstacle to such credits for the former allied nations.

Neutrality Moves

Simultaneously diligent progress is being made among congressional groups on plans for new neutrality legislation which is to be considered at the coming session.

These different factors all bear a striking resemblance to those which prevailed previous to American entrance into the World War. There is first emphasis on American devotion to the cause of democracy. Behind this is an increasing industrial stake in the export of war materials. And side by side with this involving factor is the earnest effort in Congress of neutrality forces to keep the United States from being involved either diplomatically or economically.

Van Gogh Exhibit Attracts Art Lovers to Toronto

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Hundreds of art lovers, not only from this city, but from Ottawa, Montreal, Hamilton and other towns and cities, showed great interest in the exhibit of oil paintings, drawings and watercolors by the Dutch artist, Vincent W. van Gogh, recently shown at the Toronto Art Gallery.

Valued at $1,000,000, the shipment, includes many fine examples of the work of this artist, who experienced great difficulty during his lifetime in selling any of his paintings. It is said that he realized only $100 for the few drawings and paintings he was able to sell. In contrast to this a few years ago, one of his paintings of sunflowers was sold for $50,000. The exhibition, organized by the Museum of Modern Art, New York, with the co-operation of the museums in Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and San Francisco, was received with enthusiasm everywhere that it was shown in the United States.

New York Votes More Pay For Low-Salaried Workers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—New York city has allocated $800,000 to pay rises for more than 5000 of its low-salaried employees following action by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. The individual benefits will range up to $120 a year to make the average pay figure among this group $1800, the rise to be effective beginning July 1, 1937.

The bill was adopted unanimously with the exception of Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, who never votes on bills he must sign later. As a municipal assembly measure, it is now before the Board of Aldermen for concurrent action.

Reversal of Tide To Centralization Noted in Capital

(Continued from Page 1)

economist, for example, as Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Conference Board, former Wisconsin University professor, and outspoken critic of the New Deal, predicts, for example, to a college conference in New York not only that the national budget will be balanced in 1937 but that the United States is in the recovery phase of a business cycle and that the $34,000,000,000 national debt will be retired in 10 years.

Few observers here believe that the federal centralization developed under the New Deal will be thrown overboard, but they see symptoms of relaxation at present, particularly in such emergency phases as relief, and now in housing. The latter development is the more important since a big-scale federal assisted housing program has been specifically promised by President Roosevelt at the new session of Congress.

The Ickes-Foley speeches make plain that the Government wants to make this low-rent housing drive a matter of local responsibility, though it will be glad to advance long term loans for its support under advantageous conditions.

Public Housing

"Public Housing, now almost exclusively a federal function, is about to become a matter of local responsibility," Mr. Foley said positively. As he reviewed the whole movement, the Federal Government went into housing as an emergency measure for two objectives, to stimulate employment, and to provide decent housing for low-income groups in an economic field where private enterprise cannot function.

Both Mr. Ickes, Mr. Foley, Senator Robert F. Wagner and other sponsors of governmentally-aided housing are very firm on that point, that private industry is unable to supply the slum-replacing "decent housing" required by lowest paid workers, at a rate which would make the venture financially profitable. It is not a field for private investment, they assert. Slum clearance and low-rent housing must be subsidized, they assert. Even housing facilities undertaken by limited-dividend companies cannot be brought within the reach of persons in the lowest income brackets, they declare.

Only one of the 50 federal housing projects undertaken by PWA has been constructed. Others will be completed within the next 12 months. When completed, they will give housing facilities to about 25,000 low-income families.

Future of Projects

The question is, What is to become of these projects? Mr. Foley gives the Administration's answer today. So far back as 1934 President Roosevelt addressed letters to the 48 governors urging enactment of legislation permitting the undertaking of a low-rent housing program with a specially created local housing authority. Twenty of the states have now acted. Other states are urged to act. As fast as such laws come into force, the federal projects will be turned over to states and municipalities for continuance. These housing authorities should have the right to acquire property by eminent domain; they should be corporate entities, separate from the state and political divisions.

It will be on a local basis, then, rather than on a federal, centralized basis that the Administration will press its policy of slum clearance and subsidized, low-cost housing.

As Mr. Foley puts it:

"In many respects this marks a reversal of a trend which grew pronounced during the depression. The trend, of course, was the tendency of states and cities to ask the Federal Government to assume certain of their functions, chiefly those in connection with relief and public welfare."

Head of Australasian Bureau to Radiocast

Miss Agnes Isaacs, manager of the Australasian Bureau of The Christian Publishing Society at Melbourne, Vic., will be interviewed by the Monitor's news radiocaster on Tuesday, Dec. 8, during the course of the regular Monitor news transmission at 5 p. m., eastern time, over Station WBZ. Listeners in areas beyond New England and in Canada may dial W1XK, WBZ's shortwave transmitter on 9.57 megacycles, for the interview.

Miss Isaacs will complete a world tour when she returns to Melbourne by way of the Pacific Ocean from San Francisco. She came to London by way of the Suez Canal and Gibraltar and from London to New York. In her interview she will tell of some of the anniversary celebrations planned by Australian cities and other interesting facts about her country.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

prices and higher wages will make recovery permanent, he states. Mr. Tead introduces a factor that has been left out of some advocacies of lower prices.

Lower prices plus high wages, he urges; because he recognizes that the need is to increase real purchasing power. Merely to lower prices might have no effect, for wages, too, might be lowered, and there would be no addition to purchasing power. But Mr. Tead's recommendation of low prices and high wages would give the grat consuming public a greater real purchasing power, thus equalizing production and consumption.

Imports—Inquiry on Japanese Hosiery Called

The United States Tariff Commission announced today that it would begin an investigation Jan. 12 into increased imports of cotton hosiery from Japan, the Associated Press announces.

Calling of the hearing, officials said, indicated that evidence had been uncovered during a preliminary survey this fall which warranted more thorough study of conditions prevailing in the cotton hosiery industry. The survey had been asked by the National Association of Hosiery Manufacturers, which expressed alarm at mounting imports from Japan.

More than three times as much cotton hosiery entred this country from Japan during the first six months of the present year than during all of 1934. Under the law, any recommendations by the Tariff Commission must go to the President.

Presidency—Single-Term Amendment Proposed

Senator Edward R. Burke, (D), Nebraska, said today that he contemplates introducing at the next session of Congress a constitutional amendment proposal to give Presidents of the United States a six-year term, with no re-election privileges, the Associated Press reports.

"If such an amendment is not introduced by others favoring six-year terms for Presidents, I will do so, and urge quick action on the proposal," the Senator said.

"This appears to be a very favorable time for such action. The country has just witnessed the re-election of President Roosevelt by a tremendous majority. I believe President Roosevelt would favor the amendment."

He said today that he believed the proposed amendment would be a great step forward in the direction of good government.

"There would be no first term during which a President would have to devote a good share of his time to thoughts of re-election, thus permitting him to give fuller time to development of his program."

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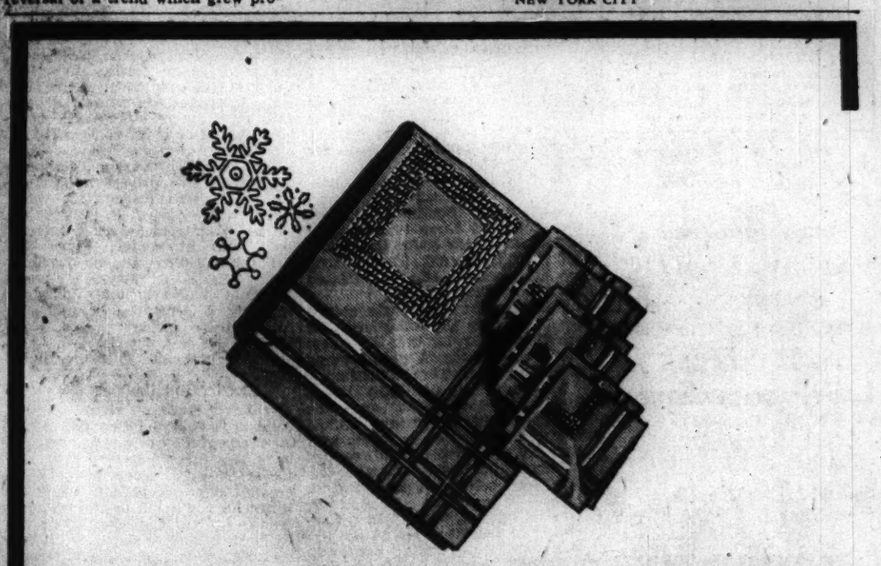

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Imported peasant luncheon sets in bright colors that interpret the peasant traditions of Czechoslovakia Created by the master weavers in the mountains of Czechoslovakia. Cloth with blue or gold center and contrasting striped borders, 60 inches square, with six matching napkins, a set $6. Cloth in solid color blue, gold or green, with open work border, size 54 by 70, with six matching napkins, $5.50. Size 60 by 60, with six matching napkins, $5.75. Size 60 by 80, with eight matching napkins, $7.50. Mail and phone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165. On sale, third floor.

Stearns
BOSTON

Big Time Schedule Has Been Contracted by Harvard for 1938 Football Season

Cornell Comes Back On Crimson Grid List

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Is Harvard going in for "Big Time" football? The answer is yes and no. Yes applies to the 1938 schedule announced today, and no because nothing is being done to encourage promising football players to enter Harvard.

Certainly the Harvard Athletic Association is faced with a delicate situation. The officials are bothered no end about budgets, etc., due to the decreased income at the "gate." Most universities this past season have seen their gate receipts on the upward trend, but Harvard has squirmed uneasily as it remained in the small, select and undesirable list of those who fell below the receipts of the previous year.

Whether Bill Bingham, athletic director, is optimistic regarding stronger Harvard teams or not is something for consideration. Definitely, Harvard will not recruit players. And if he is not optimistic regarding natural improvement, he has gone decidedly mercenary anyway by offering a complete schedule of major games to weedle customers through the Stadium portals.

Brown No Pushover

The 1938 schedule will open with Brown. This past season Brown has not amounted to much, but trade winds blowing up from Providence carry interesting rumors. Despite a new president, reared in the purifying atmosphere of the Carnegie Foundation, the Brown Alumni is determined to do something in the way of bringing the Bruins back to prominence on the gridiron and, assuming the Grads will succeed, Brown should be no pushover.

Next on the scedule is Cornell. And every football fan in the East knows Cornell is almost certain to be bad news on anybody's schedule in 1938. Carl Snavely spent this past season schooling a grand-looking group of sophomores and with next year to polish them, they collide with Harvard when those same sophomores are seniors and experienced football players.

This game should create a tremendous advance sale, but unless the Crimson eleven is pretty good, the aftermath might prove disastrous for the balance of the season. If those Cornell sophomores live up to promise, come to Cambridge in their senior year and wallop old John Harvard in the second game on the schedule, the sport writers will be sorely pressed, interesting customers in the next five home games, which bill Army, Dartmouth, Princeton, Chicago and Virginia in that order.

Demands on Harlow

All Harvard authorities demand of Dick Harlow, varsity coach, is a good showing against opponents, even in defeat. Well, if scholastic requirements continue pressing the thumb down on aspiring football hopes at Harvard, the genial coach will have a mountainous task ahead, preparing to make good showings against that array of talent.

Apart from the possibility that Brown might not have come out of its present football slump that early and the expectation that Virginia will be no great problem, the Harvards have only these two games as even possible "breathers."

Of course Yale has tackled schedules like this during the past few seasons and has done right well with both gate receipts and team showing. The Eli have not had great teams, but Ducky Pond and Greasey Neale have produced some great players and the types who manage to pull the Eli over the rough spots week after week. Perhaps Harvard will be as fortunate.

Gesture Toward Chicago

That home-and-home two-game series with Chicago might be a pitiful gesture toward the large group of Chicago alumni for help. The away game in 1939 will be the third listed for Harvard on a western trip. In 1919 the Crimson met Oregon in a Rose Bowl game, and in 1930 went to Ann Arbor to play Michigan. Possibly when the Chicago alumni get a peek at its team they may find new interest and send some deserving boys who play football to Harvard, primarily for an education.

Harvard and Cornell first met in 1890 and played games beginning 1892 through 1897. They did not meet again until 1909, 1910, 1913, 1915, and the last game was 1916. The 1915 game, played in the Stadium and won by Cornell, 10-0, was the only defeat suffered that year by Capt. Eddie Mahan's great Harvard team which subsequently defeated Yale, 41-0. Harvard schedules for the next two years:

1937

Oct. 2—Springfield; 9—Brown; 16—Navy at Baltimore; 23—Dartmouth; 30—Princeton at Princeton. Nov. 6—Army; 13—Davidson; 20—Yale.

1938

Oct. 1—Brown; 8—Cornell; 15—Army; 22—Dartmouth; 29—Princeton. Nov. 5—Chicago; 12—Virginia; 19—Yale at New Haven.

College Notes

Harold Zimman of Lynn, star 210-pound tackle on the Jumbo elevens for the past two years, and the fifth Lynn boy to be so honored, was elected captain of the Tufts' 1937 football team at a meeting of lettermen held last night. The new Jumbo leader succeeds Capt. Roger Keith. His election was unanimous.

♦ ♦ ♦

Boston University's basketball team served notice last night that it is going places this season when it buried the Salem Teachers under an avalanche of baskets, 59-16, before a full house at the B. U. gymnasium. Sol Nechtem led the way with 22 points.

♦ ♦ ♦

Howard Milius, junior at M. I. T., won the 175-pound wrestling championship of Technology yesterday by pinning Leonidas Keches, freshman, to the mat. This was the final match of the Tech two-day tournament.

♦ ♦ ♦

Led by Capt. Mert Rice of Chelsea, Northeastern University opens its basketball season tonight against American International College of Springfield. Coach Russ Peterson of the Springfield boys will put a strong five on the floor. The Husky freshmen will play a preliminary game at 7 o'clock.

Arkansas-Texas Game Holds Chief Interest

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—The South, Southwest, and Pacific coast held out for a little while today as the rest of the country packed football up in mothballs for another year.

Of chief interest on the slim program was Arkansas' battle with Texas for the Southwest Conference title and three intersectional clashes, in which Notre Dame met Southern California, Temple took on St. Mary's and Manhattan faced the erratic Texas Aggies.

The Arkansas Razorbacks needed a victory over the Longhorns for sole possession of the Southwest Conference crown. A defeat would give the title to Texas Christian.

The game between Notre Dame's highly-regarded outfit and the Southern California team which had not won a game since taking over Stanford in October, was expected to draw the day's largest crowd. The clash between Temple and St. Mary's, a pair of disappointing teams this year, marked Pop Warner's first official return to the Pacific coast since leaving Stanford.

Rounding out the program were the Tennessee-Mississippi and Florida-Mississippi State clashes in the Southeastern Conference, Maryland's meeting with its nearby rival, Western Maryland; the Rice-Southern Methodist tilt in the Southwest and the Washington State-Gonzaga encounter in the Far West.

The University of Miami added one more to the season's list of upsets last night by whipping Georgetown, one of the East's leaders.

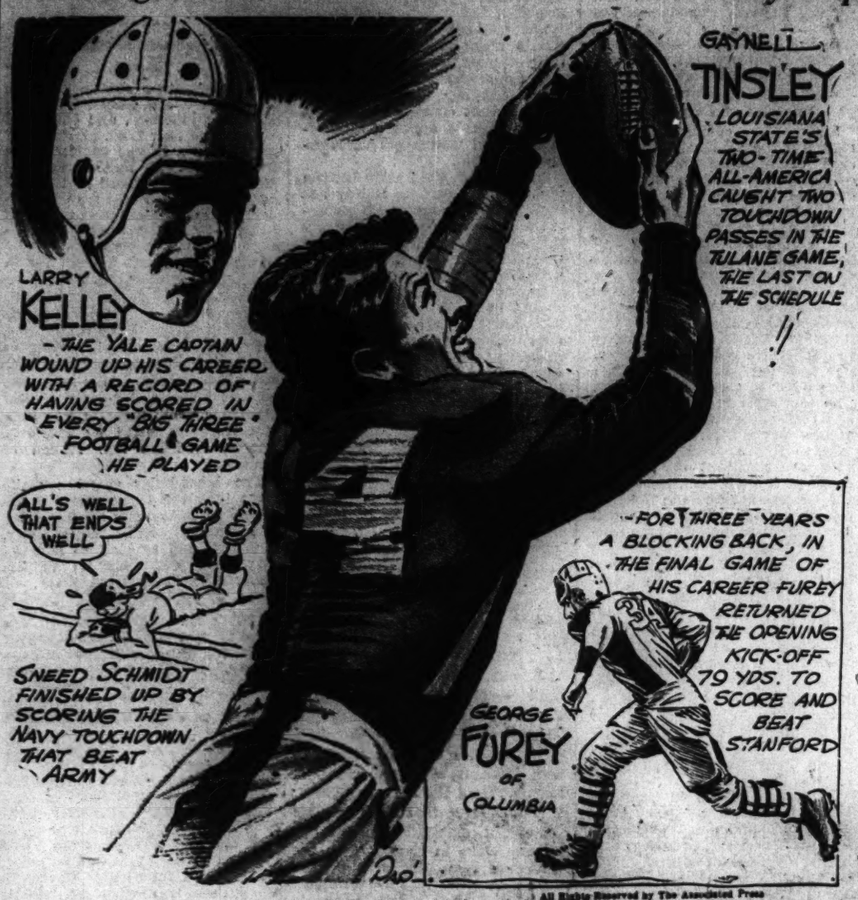
Powell New Soccer Captain

Richard G. Powell '38 of Englewood, N. J. has been elected captain of the Harvard varsity soccer team for 1937. Powell, who has played left fullback on the Harvard team for the last two years, prepared for Harvard at Andover. He is 19 years of age, weighs 145 pounds and is 5ft. 8in. tall. Morris Earle '38 of New York city, who prepared for Harvard at Milton Academy, will be manager of the 1937 Harvard soccer team.

Sam Baugh Most Valuable

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 5 (AP)—Sammy Baugh, Texas Christian University passer, unanimously was voted the Southwest Conference most valuable football player for 1936 by sports writers in the seven Conference cities yesterday. He will receive the Houston Post trophy.

Finishing Touches - - - —By Pap'


LARRY KELLEY - THE YALE CAPTAIN WOUND UP HIS CAREER WITH A RECORD OF HAVING SCORED IN EVERY "BIG THREE" FOOTBALL GAME HE PLAYED
ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL
SNEED SCHMIDT FINISHED UP BY SCORING THE NAVY TOUCHDOWN THAT BEAT ARMY
GAYNELL TINSLEY LOUISIANA STATE'S TWO-TIME ALL-AMERICA CAUGHT TWO TOUCHDOWN PASSES IN THE TULANE GAME, THE LAST ON THE SCHEDULE !!
FOR THREE YEARS A BLOCKING BACK, IN THE FINAL GAME OF HIS CAREER FUREY RETURNED THE OPENING KICK-OFF 79 YDS. TO SCORE AND BEAT STANFORD
GEORGE FUREY OF COLUMBIA

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Two All-America Players On the All-Eastern Eleven

Monitor's All-Eastern Football Team for 1936

Position	Player	College
Left End	William Daddio '39	Pittsburgh
Left Tackle	Alexander Kevorkian Jr. '38	Harvard
Left Guard	Thomas W. Montgomery '37	Princeton
Center	Chester Messervey '39	Temple
Right Guard	Nathaniel Pierce '37	Fordham
Right Tackle	David M. Camerer '37	Dartmouth
Right End	Lawrence M. Kelley '37	Yale
Quarterback	Clinton F. Frank '38	Yale
Left Halfback	Frank T. Murray '37	Pennsylvania
Right Halfback	William T. Ingram 2d '38	Annapolis
Fullback	John B. Handrahan '37	Dartmouth

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

In a year when the question as to which football team is entitled to claim the mythical championship of the eastern part of the United States is as scrambled as it is this year, perhaps it is not surprising to find that picking an all-eastern eleven offers as many problems as, if not more than, has been the case in the past few years. It is not a case of having difficulty in finding men good enough to occupy the various places; but rather one of finding too many candidates of merit. With the exception of two or three places there is not a real "standout" in the entire field.

In the eleven named above there are two players who should be on any all-America eleven named this year and they are both Yale men, Lawrence M. Kelley '37, captain and right end, and Clinton E. Frank '38, captain-elect, and halfback, are the two players referred to and they were naturally standouts in their section of the country. Yale is one of the two colleges given two places, the other being Dartmouth, with David M. Camerer '37 at tackle and John B. Handrahan '37 at fullback. This left the seven other places scattered among as many colleges.

Not one of these players was named on the 1935 team. Last year there were five players named on that team who played this year. They were Albert P. Ritter of Princeton at tackle; Carl P. Ray of Dartmouth at center; Elmer K. Sandbach of Princeton at quarterback; Charles R. Meyer of West Point at halfback, and John B. Schmidt of Annapolis at fullback. All of these players played good football this fall, but those who replaced them seemed to have a slight edge.

Kelley and Daddio Ends

In Larry Kelley at right end and William Daddio of Pittsburgh at the other end of the line, the team would have two fine up-to-date ends. In Kelley it would have one of the greatest offensive ends of all time. While he might not be the best defensive end the game has produced, under the modern rules there can be no question about his rating offensively. Give him a man who can pass a football and he will take care of the rest of the play. The Pittsburgh wing was a strong all-round end. As substitutes for these players there are Capt. Woodrow W. Stromberg '37, West Point; Leo Paquin '37, Fordham; Robert T. Schuenemann '38, Pennsylvania; John W. Siegal '39, Columbia, and John C. Merrill '37 and Merrill N. Davis '38, Dartmouth, the latter captain-elect.

Montgomery at Guard

There were a number of fine tackles this fall, with Alexander Kevorkian Jr. '38, Harvard, and David M. Camerer '37, Dartmouth, getting the call. Kevorkian was one of the best tackles Harvard has had in a long time and he was a bulwark in the Crimson line during the entire season. This was his first year as a varsity player and he should be a great help to Coach Harlow in building his 1937 line. Camerer was one of the key men in the Dartmouth line and will be greatly missed next fall. Other tackles just a little below those picked were Charles H. Toll Jr. '38, Princeton captain-elect; Averill Daniell '37, Pittsburgh; Edward J. Franco '38, Fordham; Earl Hudson '38, Carnegie Tech; Marcel M. Chesbro '38, Colgate, and Gordon P. Bennett '37, Dartmouth captain.

Thomas W. Montgomery '37, Princeton captain, and Nathaniel Pierce '37, Fordham, were two powerful guards, and each of them could well perform his share on the attack. Princeton has had few guards who could excel Montgomery. He was not only a stone wall on the defensive, but he could drop out of the line and furnish fine interference to the ball carrier. Pierce of Fordham was one of the leading players in making the Ram line one of the strongest in the East. Other fine guards included Charles W. Kessler '37 and Capt.-Elect Charles R. Allen '38 of Harvard; William Glassford '37, Pittsburgh; Rivers J. Morrell Jr. '37, Annapolis, and Joseph Coviello '37, Columbia.

Center goes to Chester Messervey '39 of Temple. He could perform all the many duties of the present-day center well. His passing was most reliable and his backing up of the line met all requirements. There were two or three other centers who were very nearly his equal and these included Carl P. Ray '37, Dartmouth; Alexander F. Wojciechowicz '38, Fordham; John A. Hauze '37 Pennsylvania; Stephen E. Cullinan '37, Princeton, and Robert H. Beckwith '37, Yale.

Although Frank was down in the lineup as a halfback, the Yale star ran the team and so he is placed at quarterback. His individual playing was good enough to entitle him to all-America honors and he is one of the greatest backs since the days of Eddie Mahan of Harvard, Red Grange of Illinois, and Ted Coy of Yale. He is one of the shiftiest runners on the gridiron, possessed of a fine change of pace and plenty of speed. He can also throw a forward pass with the best; in fact, all that he hasn't done this fall was to drop-kick and punt. If he acquires satisfactory proficiency in those, next year he should rank with the greatest backs of all time. Other fine quarterbacks were Elmer K. Sandbach '37 of Princeton; Louis H. Elverson '37, Pennsylvania; Henry C. Whitaker '37, Dartmouth, and Rexford S. Kidd '37, Holy Cross.

Ingram in Backfield

For the halfback positions there are Frank T. Murray '37, Pennsylvania, and William T. Ingram 2d '38, Annapolis. Back of the line selected, these two stars could collect plenty of points for their eleven. Ingram could not only carry the ball; but he could be depended upon to kick field goals as well as afterpoints, and those are two qualifications much needed in present-day football. If you do not think the point after is important, just ask some member of the Harvard or Holy Cross team.

In selecting Murray and Ingram a fine lot of backs has had to be left off the team—Sidney Luckman '39, Columbia; Charles R. Meyer '37, West Point; Robert LaRue '37, Pittsburgh; Frank W. Jaeger '38, Colgate; Warren C. King '38, Dartmouth; John H. White '38, Princeton; Roger S. Keith '37, Tufts captain; Marshall Goldberg '39, Pittsburgh; any one of whom would be welcome by any big-team coach in the country.

Handrahan of Dartmouth was the most valuable member of the Green's backfield. He was a fine ground gainer and played a strong defensive game. His keenest rivals for the team were William M. Kurlish '37 of Pennsylvania, Frank Patrick '37, Pittsburgh, and William Osmanski '39 of Holy Cross. A fullback who would have made a bigger name for himself had he been on one of the large college teams was Alfred A. Snowball '37 of Amherst, one of the best backs in the Little Three.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Petition of an ouster of Doc Spears as Wisconsin's head football coach circulated but destroyed by Capt.-elect Goleingeske of Badgers.

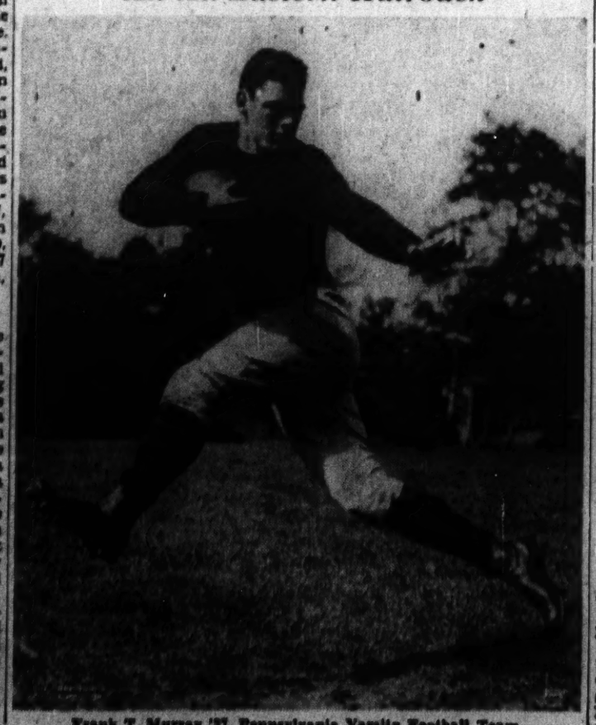
Three Years Ago

Clyde Littlefield resigned as head football coach at the University of Texas.

Five Years Ago

Col. Jacob Ruppert announced Babe Ruth's salary of $80,000 a year would be slashed in 1932.

An All-Eastern Halfback



Frank T. Murray '37, Pennsylvania Varsity Football Team

Kicked-Ball Rule And Interference Chief Grid Topics

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—There are plenty of indelible reminders of the topsy-turvy 1936 intercollegiate football season, over except for a few nightcap contests, but none stands out so prominently as the "kick heard around the world" and the confounding pass interference rule.

They've given the fans plenty to talk about and the officials a lot of trouble as well as criticism. Probably they will be the chief topics at the football rules committee's annual session later in the winter.

Some Action Necessary

From all sides the consensus seems to be "something should be done about them"—the kicking, accidental or otherwise, of a free ball, and interference on forward passing plays.

But what?

The kicking rule was booted into unaccustomed prominence in the Yale-Navy game when Larry Kelley, the Eli's all-America flank man, kicked a loose ball toward Navy's goal, recovered it and then the Elis scored to win the game, 12-7.

"A free ball may not be kicked or kicked at." That's what article four, section one, rule 10 says. But a supplementary note adds that no penalty shall be imposed if the ball be kicked "accidentally." Officials ruled Kelley's "soccer play" was accidental. A variety of suggestions have been offered by various leaders.

Charley Bachman of Michigan State expressed the opinion, shared by others, that the penalty should apply whether the ball is kicked accidentally or not. W. D. Maginnes of Lehigh, president of the Eastern Association of Football Officials, would bring the ball back "to the spot where it was kicked" and give it to the team that recovers it.

Coaches Favor Change

Dartmouth almost lost its second straight victory over Yale and was held to a tie by Princeton as the result of the rule forbidding interference with a forward pass receiver. Navy gained a 7—0 triumph over Army due to a similar penalty, which calls for the award of the ball to the offended team at the spot where the foul was committed as first down. Where the foul occurs in the end zone, however, the offended team is given the ball on the one-yard line, first down.

Harvey Harman of Penn, Tom Thorp, prominent eastern official, Pop Warner of Temple and Dutch Bergman of Catholic believe the penalty should be cut to 15 yards from the spot of the preceding down. J. Wilder Tasker of Rutgers would abolish the rule entirely and permit passing from any point behind the line of scrimmage as it is in professional football.

Harry Stuhldreher of Wisconsin, Frank Murray of Marquette, Earl Blaik of Dartmouth, Ray Watts of Baldwin-Wallace and others think the rule needs clarifying so that officials may more readily determine whether illegal interference has occurred. Jim Crowley of Fordham and Jack Hagerty of Georgetown agreed the present penalty is "too drastic."

Here and There

Figure-skating enthusiasts are making plans to attend the annual Skaters' Frolic, under the auspices of the Olympic Skating Club, at the Boston Arena, Dec. 19 . . . Olivia Stone, clever member of the Skating Club of Boston, will be the featured performer . . . Close to 8000 boys are expected to play games in the annual Boston Park Department Basketball League this winter.

♦ ♦ ♦

Coach Dick Harlow, speaking at Colgate last night, added to the Larry Kelley legends. He said Kelley (in the Harvard-Yale game) approached the referee (when Stuart was injured) and said: "If Stuart wants an extra minute, give it to him. If you won't give it to him, take an extra time out for Yale."

♦ ♦ ♦

Little Three rivals — Williams, Amherst and Wesleyan—plan a skiing meet, Jan. 16, at Williamstown . . . A year ago Williams and Amherst met in an informal ski meet, but Wesleyan then was unable to take part, due to lack of experience.

♦ ♦ ♦

What promises to be the last gun of the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association's fall season of dinghy competition will be fired in Providence today when the Brown University Y. C. holds a regatta on the Seekonk River . . . Accepting invitations were Harvard, Dartmouth, Williams and Massachusetts Technology.

Santa Clara vs. L. S. U. In Sugar Bowl Game

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 5 (AP)—Two of the nation's three undefeated major football teams—Louisiana State University and Santa Clara—will meet here New Year's Day in the third annual bowl game.

Louisiana's Bayou Tigers, undisputed champions of the Southeastern Conference, accepted the mid-winter sports association's invitation yesterday. Authorities at Santa Clara, only undefeated and untied team in the West, informed the association earlier of the Bronco's willingness to participate.

Selection of the two powerhouse elevens met with instant approval in southern sports circles. The choice of Pittsburgh to meet Washington in the Rose Bowl left L. S. U. open for the New Orleans' game.

Arnold College Elects Roberts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 5—Guy F. Roberts '38 of Bridgeport, has been elected captain of next year's varsity football team at Arnold College. The election took place at the annual gridiron banquet here recently. Roberts is a graduate of Central High School in Bridgeport, where he also was captain of the eleven in his senior year.

Verbal Winds Blow Hot, Cold Over Selection of Pittsburgh

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 5 (AP)—Storm signals were hoisted over Pasadena's famed Rose Bowl tonight as verbal winds blew hot and cold over the selection of Pittsburgh to oppose Washington in the annual New Year's day football classic.

Heavy clouds began gathering immediately after Athletic Director Ray Eckmann of Washington announced the choice of Pitt. By daybreak lightning was shooting from various angles, and rumblings were heard as far South as Baton Rouge, La., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The Huskie athletic staff ducked into the storm cellar and sent back word that they hoped for peace and sunshine within a few days. Until then, they had no comment to make other than their selection-statement.

Huskie Statement

"Our intent has been to choose the team which is representative of the best in eastern football," said the Huskie statement, and Eckmann added that by eastern they meant any point east of Pasadena.

In other words, Washington stacked Pittsburgh's once-beaten (Duquesne), once-tied (Fordham) record and the Panther victories over Notre Dame, Ohio State and Nebraska against the records of Louisiana State, once-tied (Texas), and Alabama, once-tied (Tennessee) —and picked Pittsburgh.

Defenders of the choice were quick to remind that the Rose Bowl game policy is not a "championship" affair in any fashion.

Washington and Jock Sutherland's Panthers have similar 1936 records—both beaten once and tied once. Neither has ever won a Rose Bowl game.

Washington lost to Alabama, 20 to 19, in 1926, and tied the Navy, 14 to 14, in 1924. Pitt lost to Stanford, 7 to 6, in 1928, to Southern California, 47 to 14, in 1930 and again to Southern California, 35 to 0, in 1933.

Sharp Criticism

Reaction to Pitt's selection ranged from mild surprise to sharp criticism.

Sid Ziff, sports editor of the Los Angeles Evening Herald-Express, wrote: "My regards to the University of Washington. Also my sympathies. . . .

"How did they ever forget about Louisiana State and Alabama? . . .

"Washington can have the game. We don't want it."

Maxwell Stiles, football writer in the Los Angeles Examiner said:

"And so we'll have to put up with Pittsburgh again in the Rose Bowl! And when we could have had Louisiana State or Alabama. . . .

"Of all the teams that ever played at Pasadena, Pitt has consistently done the grandest el foldo. . . ."

Coach Frank Thomas of Alabama and Bernie Beirman of Minnesota, here for the Southern California-Notre Danie game tomorrow, were surprised.

"Alabama didn't expect to be picked but I believe Lousiana State had a right to expect the nomination. I saw Louisiana State conquer Tulane and if Pittsburgh is any better than L. S. U. it must be a world beater," said Thomas.

Plenty of Action Is Promised Over Hockey Week End

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—The usual early-season mishaps, which may or may not be explained by the fact that hockey teams have only brief pre-season training sessions, plus close races promise plenty of action and surprises over the week end in the National Hockey League.

Every team is scheduled tonight or tomorrow with no double bills scheduled. That makes it possible for Boston, Detroit or both to pass the New York Rangers in the American division standing and the Montreal Canadiens to capture the international group lead from the New York Americans. The topmost teams have only one point margins.

Boston and the Canadiens tangle on Montreal ice tonight in their third meeting of the season after dividing their two previous encounters. At the same time, the Toronto Maple Leafs and Montreal Maroons, third and fourth, respectively, in the international section, meet at Montreal. Each has a chance to the next higher club by winning.

Montreal's two teams helped each other yesterday in a trade which sent Paul Runge, who had been farmed out by the Canadiens to New Haven, to the Maroons in exchange for Bill McKenzie, a defense player.

Tomorrow night the Americans take on the world champion Detroit Red Wings, hard hit by injuries, while the Rangers visit Chicago to play the Blackhawks. It's the season's first meeting between the first and last place clubs of the American group, but the Amerks hold a 2-0 decision over the Wings. Toronto recently moved ahead of the Maroons by beating them 2-1.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
Sun. Eve., Dec. 20, at 8:15
Handel & Haydn Society
Symphonic Chorus of 300 Voices
DR. THOMPSON STONE, Conductor
"MESSIAH"
BOSTON ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY
Jeannette Vreeland, Franz Trefzger, Elsie Lovell Hankins, Walter Kidder
Tickets, $2.50, $2, $1.50, $1 (tax exempt)
Now on Sale at Symphony Hall

Anita Davis-Chase Announces
JORDAN HALL Tues. Eve., Dec. 15, at 8:15
CHAMBER ORCHESTRA
(Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra)
CONDUCTED BY
BERNARD ZIGHERA
Soloist
GUIOMAR NOVAES
TICKETS: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10
SERIES PRICES: $6.60, $5, $4

PLYMOUTH 2 Weeks Only Tonight-8:30
MORRIS GEST presents
A CHINESE COMEDY IN ENGLISH
LADY PRECIOUS STREAM
By S. I. HSIUNG
with Clarence Derwent Constance Carpenter, First Play, American Theatre Society and Theatre Guild. Eves., $1.10-$2.75; Thursday-Saturday Matinees, $1.10-$2.20

Shubert 2 Weeks Only Mon., Dec. 7 Seats Now
Eves. 55c-2.20 Wed. Mat. 55c to $1.10 Sat. Mat., 55c to $1.65
Farewell Tour—Last Chance to See Grimm's Musical Masterpiece
BLOSSOM TIME
Schubert Melodies—Romberg Music

SYMPHONY HALL
TOMORROW AT 3:30
Rachmaninoff

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. presents
William Gaxton :: Kitty Carlisle
in ERIC CHARELL'S
White Horse Inn
International Musical Comedy Success
CENTER Theatre, 48th St. & 6th Ave. New York City
Evgs. 8:30, 55c to $2.65 Mats. Wed. 55c to $1.50 Sat. 55c to $2.75

"THE BEST PLAY OF THE SEASON" —POLLOCK, Brooklyn Eagle.
"An original and deeply moving piece of work"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times.
Johnny Johnson
Play by Paul Green Music by Kurt Weill
A GROUP THEATRE PRODUCTION
"A delectable score"—Watts, Herald Trib.
44th ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40, 55c to $2.75. Mats. Wed. and Sat., 55c, 85c to $1.65.

Where to Dine

BOSTON

Delicious Foods

COME AND KNOW

One savory whiff of deliciously prepared foods will tell you more of this Restaurant's cuisine than hundreds of mere words. One glance at the attractive manner in which fine foods are served here will say volumes more than even our delighted patrons could tell you!

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Continental Style of Dining
American Menu also
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English Tea Room
31 NEWBURY ST., NR. PUB. GARDEN
A Happy Choice for Luncheon and Dinner
LUNCHEON 11:30 to 3
DINNER 5:30 to 8

Tam O'Shanter
91 Charles Street
Luncheon—Tea—Dinner
"Scottish Hospitality"
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Switzerland, Haven of Hospitality and Liberty, Offers Unsurpassed Attractions to Tourists

'Playground of Europe' Famous Also for Superb Scenery and Cultural Wealth

By Sisley Huddleston

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—Generations of tourists have adopted the phrase of Leslie Stephen, and have regarded Switzerland as the Playground of Europe. It is indeed that; but it is so much more.

Switzerland has many facets. It is in some respects the most enviable country in the world. Sometimes one is tempted to believe that, after a remarkable history, it has now retired from the historic scene, and is determined to remain tranquil in the midst of agitation, neutral among rival nations, placid in the center of perturbation.

Model of Good Order

Perhaps it is not possible to escape from the consequences of continental turmoil; even in Switzerland there must be repercussions; but it remains true that the land presents itself as a model of order, and does contrive to stand above the melee.

Thus it continues to attract visitors in search of quiet amusement, of stimulating sports, of splendid landscape, to its lakes and mountains and spick-and-span cities.

A Truly Democratic Country

Evidently, as in all countries, there is healthy criticism of the Government and even of the institutions. But these are purely internal politics which, in fact, do not disturb social life as elsewhere.

Perhaps the reason is that Switzerland is truly democratic. It elects its administrators and allows them to carry on without constant interference; but it reserves the right to pronounce for itself in any question of importance by means of a referendum.

Doubtless the method of popular government through superior officials is only suitable to a relatively small country, but it certainly works well in Switzerland, which despite the general commotion is contented.

Small but Important

Small Switzerland is—only 42,000 square kilometers; and part of it is water and much of it is snow-covered slopes. It would take 235 Switzerlands to make up Europe, and no fewer than 1000 Switzerlands to make up America. Yet it plays an important role internationally.

In the first place it is the heart of Europe. It is a turn-table, with France, Germany, Italy, Austria, on its borders. It communicates with the North and South; it unites the East and West. It synthesizes the different traditions and civilizations of Europe—Latin and Teutonic, Catholic and Protestant.

From Switzerland flow the principal waterways which link up the European seas—the Rhine with the North Sea, and the Rhone with the Mediterranean, while the Tessin region indirectly, by the Po, takes one to the Adriatic and the Inn, by the Danube, to the Black Sea.

Water a Source of Wealth

Unquestionably the lakes and mountains constitute the chief charm of Switzerland. The lovely Italian lakes, the superb Lac Léman from Geneva to Montreux, the Lake of the Four Cantons, which is a splendid jewel, and the hundreds of lakes in the Alpine valleys, are not merely picturesque; the wealth of water is one of the sources of Swiss riches—whether used in agriculture, commerce, electric power, or transport.

The mountain system covers nearly 60 per cent of the territory, and the rest is more or less enclosed by mountains. Therefore it is proper to say that Switzerland has the highest altitude of Europe.

With due apologies to the Jura range, which, viewed from my window, impressed me immensely, I find them described in the admirable publication of the Nouvelle Société Helvétique, as "a derivation, a wandering branch of the Alps."

Locarno's Surroundings

Between the Alps and the Jura lies the plateau (composed in reality of hills and running to a height of about 1500 feet) from Léman to Lake Constance. The highest point is the Pic Dufour in the Mont Rose massif—over 14,000 feet; and the lowest—600 feet—the bank of the Maggiore lake where is the famous little town of Locarno.

To the north of the Rhone stand the Bernese Alps, with their snowy crests—the Finsteraarhorn and the Jungfrau—one of the favorite haunts of travelers. To the south the Valaisan Alps rear their formidable heads. The chains of the Grisons and the Glarus, and the pre-Alps of the northern frontier, complete the contour of a country which presents perpetual contrasts of smiling beauty and awe-inspiring magnificence.

Haven for the Cultured

It is not to be wondered at that not only have millions of tourists come to look on Switzerland as a desirable resort, but the most illustrious men and women of letters and of the arts have elected to pass a portion of their years in these serene surroundings of snow and of sunshine.

But if there have always been voyagers in Switzerland, the development of mountaineering and of tourism dates from the middle of last century. The Bernese Oberland drew most visitors for some years; but methodically the Swiss invented and installed the funicular railways on the steepest slopes, and built hotels in the remotest valleys.

Local Customs Retained

An effort was thereupon made to preserve those aspects of nature which modern civilization tends to destroy. Forests have been replanted; ugly industrial constructions have been forbidden; local customs and costumes have been encouraged; and a national park was founded in the Lower Engadine where birds and beasts are protected in a site of floral beauty.

It is not generally appreciated that the plateau, which runs from Geneva, the home of the League of Nations and other international institutions, to St. Gall, is now reckoned among the most densely populated parts of Central Europe. The railways, worked by electricity, and therefore free from smoke and dirt, make communication easy.

Industrial Cleanliness

The cities strike the visitor as singularly clean, even when they are highly industrialized. Lausanne, with its cathedral and castle perched on a height, has descended to the lake. Neuchâtel has its own lake, serving it as mirror, at the foot of the Jura.

Fribourg is French speaking; Bienne begins to speak German. Berne is the federal capital from which one can pivot in all directions to the most attractive resorts. Soleure, Aarau, Olten are other towns of a certain importance in this region.

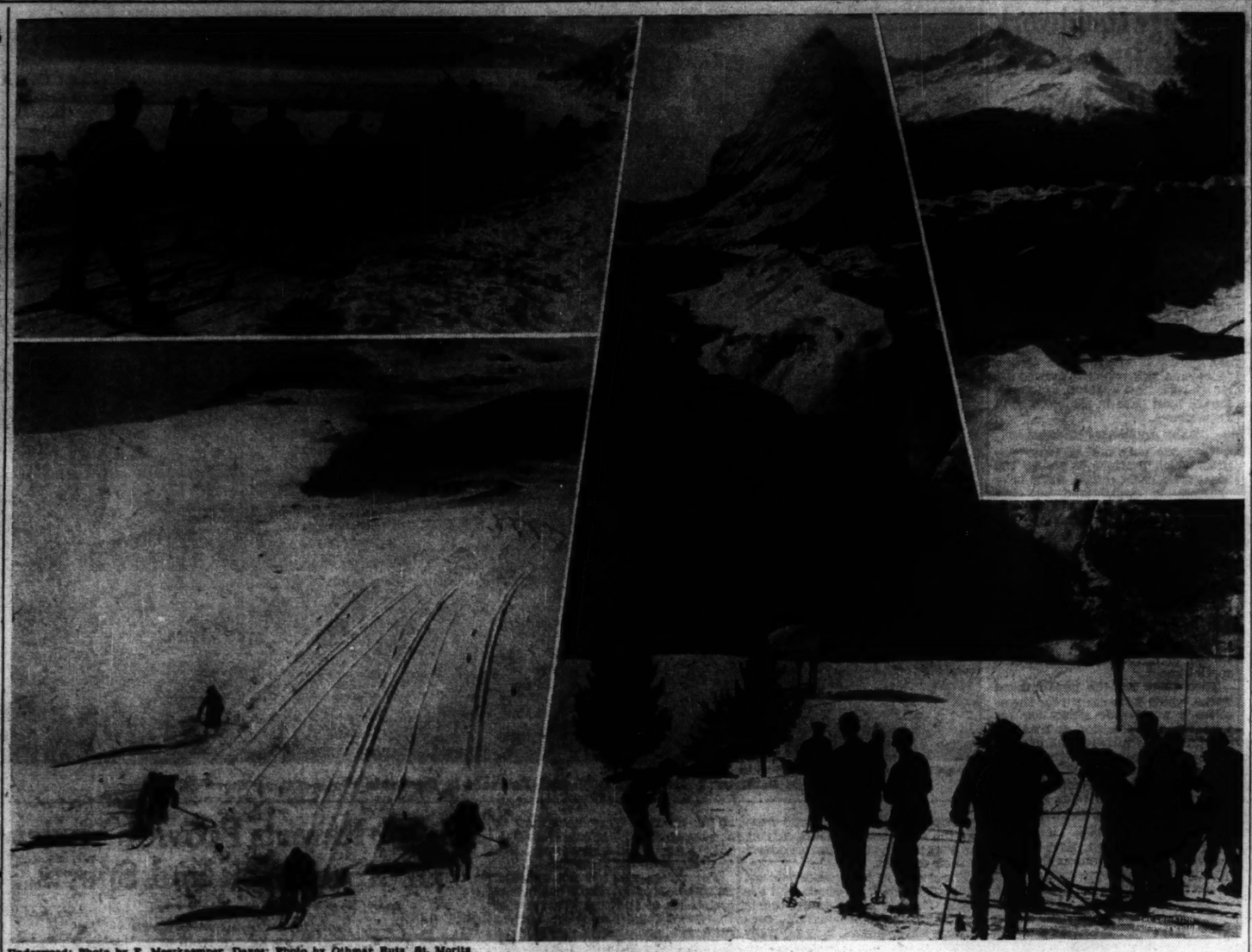
Lucerne has grown considerably, both as a station on the way to the Gothard and as a splendidly situated city on its lake, among the mountains. Zürich has, however, extended most rapidly, and is the great metropolis of eastern Switzerland. More modern is Winterthour, a prosperous manufacturing town.

Large Measure of Autonomy

From Basel, on the German frontier, to Lugano, on the Italian frontier, each city has its own individuality, much more so than in any other country. The cantons which compose the federation keep a large measure of autonomy.

The Swiss are doubtless a blend of races, but whether they are mostly Germanic, French or Italian, they have in common a sense of sturdy independence which is not incompatible with the civic sense. It appears strange, when one contemplates the chaos of European rivalries, that this community of peoples of various origins should understand each other so perfectly.

Out of every 1000 inhabitants 698 speak German, 220 French, 67 Italian, 12 Romansh, and three other tongues; and German, French and Italian are the official languages, on an absolute basis of equality. Yet there are no disputes, no jealousies, no competitions of race.



Underwood; Photo by E. Meerkaemper, Davos; Photo by Othmar Ruts, St. Moritz

Trailing Behind a Sleigh in the Bright Sunshine and Coming Down the Side of Lofty Parsenn to Davos Are Among the Diversified Types of Skiing

In the Center View Vacationists Are Seen Setting Out From Zermatt for an Expedition Along the Unbroken Trails Upon Which the Mighty Matterhorn Looks Down. The Tobogganer (Upper Right) Is Trying Out the Schatzalp Run Near Davos

Lake Tours Afford Rare Vistas To Travelers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—There are 21 large lakes in Switzerland, and many more small lakes in the mountains. It has therefore been deemed proper to provide Switzerland with a fleet of steamboats. There are more than 100 large steamers on the principal waters, and there could be no better way of seeing a great part of the country than to take a series of lake tours.

The Lake of Constance is crossed by a ferry, and the Lake of Lucerne and the Lake of Geneva are likewise provided with ferries. As for smaller vessels, motorboats, yachts, outboards, rowboats, they are not to be numbered. Nor is it only on the lakes that there is a service of vessels. There are two Rhine trips in motorboats—from Basel to Rheinfelden and from Schaffhausen to Constance.

To obtain a real impression of how remarkably watered is the country, one should go to the top of Mt. Pilatus. There, spread across the landscape, on a clear day, one can count between 20 and 30 lakes.

The Lake of Geneva smiles in the midst of high mountains. The lakes of Neuchâtel and of Bienne, reflecting vine-covered slopes, are rich in colors; the Walensee is profoundly set in the trough of a valley; the lakes of Brienz and Thun, lined by gentle slopes, are reposeful; the Lake of Lugano and Lago Maggiore in the sunny south, are perfumed by magnolia trees; the graceful Lake of Zürich contrasts with the severer Lake of Zug; while the Lake of Lucerne is banked by ponderous mountains.

Historic Highway

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GOSCHENEN, Switz.—The old St. Gotthard road which was in use before the famous tunnel was cut, is still in existence and is often used by motorists today. Charlemagne, it is said, was the first to make this road safe for pack mules, but travelers are believed to have used it even before his time.

Network of Air Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz. — Switzerland has rapidly developed its air services and has linked them up with those of other European lines. At least a dozen international services connect up Swiss cities with the capitals of other countries.

London and Vienna are thus three hours away; and Amsterdam, Barcelona and Berlin four hours.

Basel, Zürich, Geneva, Berne, Lausanne and St. Gall are all Swiss air centers. They possess excellent flying grounds, named respectively Birsfelden, Dübendorf, Cointrin, Belpmoos, Blécherette, Altenrhein.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Swit.—"Cuckoo! Cuckoo! Cuckoo!" The sound is repeated. There are cries of "Cuckoo!" on the left, there are sounds of "Cuckoo!" on the right, there are sounds of "Cuckoo!" all around.

We are in a typical Swiss shop, in which gifts and mementoes are sold. The clocks hang on the walls—hundreds of them—and as they are all ticking and striking the hours, the effect, at certain moments, is overpowering. These cuckoo clocks, cleverly carved in wood, with ingenious apparatus which makes the little colored bird pop out gayly to utter its periodical warning, are made, for the most part, in the cottages of Switzerland.

Many Appliances Invented

They are only one of many articles which continue to occupy the Swiss artisans.Of course, times have changed in Switzerland as elsewhere, and industry has been organized on a considerable scale. The country has indeed been converted from a purely agricultural state to an industrial state within the past century.

In eastern and northern Switzerland there has been a remarkable development of the textile and engineering trades. A great many electrical appliances have been invented here, for the Swiss have a special knack.

Then there are the metallurgical works, which have earned for themselves a world-wide reputation for soundness and precision, so that you will find Swiss turbines and engines on the seven seas. As for the chocolate of Switzerland, and the various sorts of preserved milk, it is almost unnecessary to refer to them.

Cottage Crafts Revived

Nevertheless cottage industries have not disappeared. Even in the watch and clock industry, which originated in the home rather than in the factory, there are many home workers. In fact, the economic crisis had the unexpected effect of driving the workers out of the factories back to their cottages.

The revival of home work was not altogether free from abuse, and the Berne Council has just issued orders for the regulation of hours and conditions. These orders, it is carefully explained, are "not intended to suppress domiciliary labor which has always existed in the horological industry, and which is justifiable when it remains within reasonable limits." But they are aimed at the protection of the home workers in a branch for which Switzerland has no rivals.

Skilled in Woodcarving

Especially in the mountain districts there are these cottage employments. Thus in the Bernese Oberland there appears to be unusual skill in woodcarving. Not only are there these cuckoo clocks, but a variety of dexterously carved miniature chalets, and bas-relief interiors, brightly painted. There are comic nutcrackers of carved wood, and the famous Berne bear, and other animals, and amusing personages.

Then there are the embroidered articles of Appenzell, and the homespun woolwork of the Grisons. Another handicraft is the manufacture of pottery on which Alpine flowers, the Edelweiss for example, are painted. This earthenware is generally glazed blue and red outside and yellow inside.

Dress in Old Costumes

But to enumerate all the cottage industries would require a tour of each district. The Swiss are expert at lace-making. They know how to obtain remarkable effects from flax. They keep up old customs and love to dress up in old costumes.

The visitor who has not seen the market-fairs and festivals has missed something of the true character of the Swiss folk. They wear ancient uniforms and quaint coats and trousers; the girls have large picturesque hats, embroidered shawls, rich tunics, striped petticoats.

They dance and sing—in impromptu yodeling and choral singing they excel—and dance the dances the Swiss have danced for centuries. They light bonfires on the heights. They test their strength and skill in the traditional sports. They march in procession.

As the Swiss of the mountainside are often subjected to long spells of solitude, they are always gay, good-natured and gregarious, rejoicing in these opportunities of "getting together" in social festivity.

Start of Statue Vogue

It is recorded that at the beginning of the nineteenth century a certain Pischer of Briens began to make egg-cups, serviette rings, boxes of horn or of maple; and then carved statues of William Tell, Napoleon, and other celebrities.

This started the vogue for such objects; and the craft was given an impetus by the instructions of a sculptor named Christen. Paris was an eager market for these goods. At the same time clay-modeling was organized; and the well-known toy chalets were produced. These crafts were particularly remarked in international exhibitions; and the Government granted subsidies for the opening of schools.

Decorative Furniture

By a natural extension the craftsmen have directed their attention to cabinet-making, and have turned out some excellent furniture. Some of them, disdaining the current "bazaar" type of goods, have executed really admirable decorative designs in applied art.

Ivory carving has likewise developed. The carvers in walrus and elephant tusks employ machinery only for the rough shaping and finish their work by hand.

Weaving of homemade cloth has been known in the Oberland from the earliest times. But machinery has dealt a severe blow to silk and linen weaving in Switzerland.

Nevertheless by co-operative methods an attempt has been made to maintain the ancient craft.

The hand-made lace of the Lauterbrunnen valley is described as "a peasant's bobbin lace with geometrical designs, the only implements used being a cushion with several dozen small bobbins."

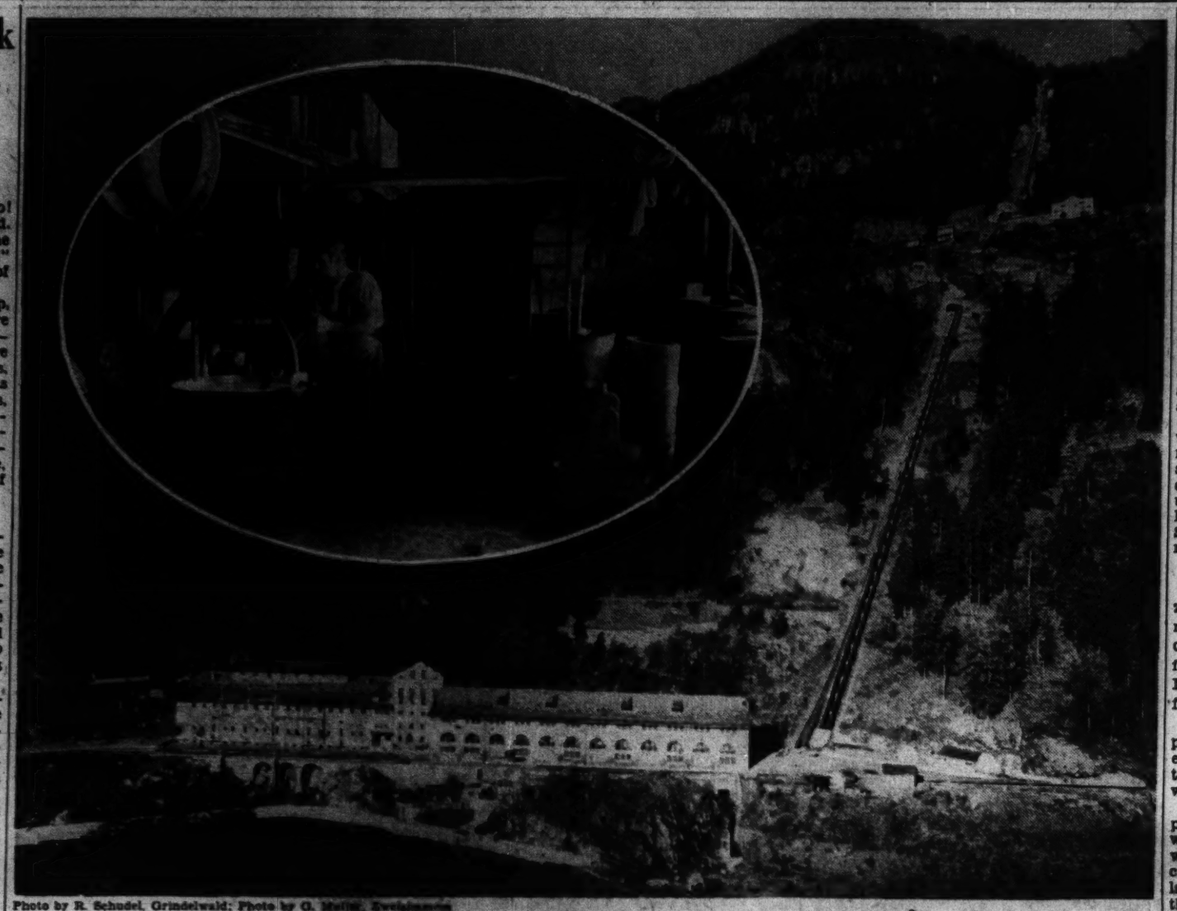

Photo by R. Schudel, Grindelwald; Photo by G. Metzig, Zweisimmen
Famous Barberine Power Works of Federal Railroads in the Valais. Cheese-Making Shown in Inset

Winter Resorts Provide Variety Of Recreation and Sports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INTERLAKEN, Switz.—If the Engadine is cosmopolitan, and the region around Montreux French, it has properly been said that the Bernese Oberland is characteristically Anglo-Saxon. Especially in winter, English is heard on all sides. There are plenty of other languages spoken in these crowded haunts, but the English-speaking population is surely the most numerous.

This is true of Wengen, above the Lauterbrunnen valley, facing the Jungfrau, perhaps the most impressive of Swiss mountains, and the Silberhorn, and the rest of the shining summits.

Very Roof of Europe

An animated scene of skiers and skaters and lugers clad picturesquely is presented in the street; and lower down is the level rink, filled with eager skaters; and higher up are the ice run and the snow run and the field in which skiers disport themselves.

There is the spectacle of the Männlichen, or the Eiger with its ice-walled glacier, or the Grindelwald valley. Or from Scheideck a railway mounts still higher to the very roof of Europe.

Ascent of the Jungfrau

Because it offers easy access to the mountain-tops, Interlaken—between the two lakes of Thun and Briens—was one of the earliest and has become one of the most famous Swiss centers. The ascent of the Jungfrau by railway—the station, some 11,485 feet high, is the loftiest in Europe—is naturally impossible after heavy winter snowfalls, but everything has been done to smooth the path for the climbers.

The guides are efficient, devoted, and fearless. But extraordinary ingenuity and organizing ability has been expended on mountain locomotion. It took 16 years to build the Jungfrau railway, which actually cuts its way through three peaks on the circuitous route which is necessary to reduce the gradient. But when the topmost height is reached, it would seem that the world is spread out like a map far below; and indeed four countries are included in the voyager's vision.

Long Bobsleigh Run

Grindelwald is alive, with the jolly jingle of sleigh-bells and the laughter of winter visitors. Its bobsleigh run is three miles in length, with sharp curves.

Adelboden is reached from a station on the Lötschberg-Simplon line—Frutigen—and here there is a variety of sport above the pine forests and amid the glittering peaks.

Gstaad has sprung into favor, and has developed from a tiny village to an important resort, where horses take their part with humans in the racing and jumping. There are two acres of skating ice. The social life of Gstaad is particularly interesting.

Kandersteg is on the direct line to Milan and is at a moderate altitude which many persons prefer. Mürren, on the contrary, with its unsurpassed view, has built its huts and hotels above a precipice; it affords endless possibilities of vigorous amusement.

In the Montreux Region

Toward the French frontier, in the Montreux region, there are many unforgettable places. There is the Château d'Oex, invigorating with its sunfilled air, and renowned for its nocturnal carnivals which appear like illustrations for a fairy tale. Les Avants, with its narcissus fields. Caux, perched on its high ledge, overlooking lake and mountains; Villars, with its immense stretches of snow; Diablerets, St. Cergues, Morgins, and many smaller villages are situated in French-speaking Switzerland.

In the Grisons German is the current language. Notably in the Engadipe, however, every nationality is represented. St. Moritz is doubtless the best-known town, and is as truly international as, say, Geneva during a session of the League of Nations. Its cosmopolitan popularity is well deserved, for the landscape is superb and the facilities for sports could not be bettered.

Unequaled for Tobogganing

The Cresta run is unequaled for tobogganing. There is a shopping street which is as luxurious as the rue de la Paix. There are innumerable "events."

Indeed, many of quieter tastes enjoy a rest at Samaden or Celerina, which face the famous Bernina range, or at Pontresina, which is not far from the hospice where the St. Bernard dogs are bred and trained for rescue work.

Davos was "discovered" by the British in the seventies, and they constructed the first modest skating rink. There is today a single field of ice of 30,000 square yards.

Where Are the Swiss?

It would be difficult even to mention the scores of "stations" which have begun as a little collection of huts and have become centers of attraction, especially in the winter. When one sees this remarkable invasion of "foreigners," who take possession of many parts of Switzerland, one wonders where are the Swiss.

They go soberly about their work; they make themselves inconspicuous; but they are occupied with ministering to the needs of their guests. Certainly a considerable percentage of the inhabitants have come to rely on the visitors for whom they cater. It is because of this that the Swiss have learned more than others how to attend courteously to their guests.

An International People

Yet they preserve their independence. They cultivate activities of their own. They are happy to receive these men and women from other lands who seek diversion, rest, and exercise; but they are careful not to allow themselves to be submerged.

World Leadership Attained in Field Of Electricity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—The Swiss have shown their enterprise by electrifying their railways during a time when most European countries are still experimenting with this system or are introducing it piecemeal. The advantages of electric traction are indisputable. Everything is clean and smooth-running, and one can look out of the open window at the scenery without being bothered by smoke or grit.

More than 70 per cent of the railways are already electrified. But this means much more in reality, for the sections which still remain to be electrified are comparatively little used. So that it is computed that at least 90 per cent of traffic in Switzerland passes over electrified railroads.

Water Accumulates in Lake

Although the World War cut Switzerland off from the world and more than doubled the actual cost of the electrification, the whole line from Basel to Chiasso, near Como, Italy, was operated by electricity from Swiss water power by 1924.

The line is operated by two large power stations complementary to each other, one of which is used in the summer and the other in the winter.

The 130-mile-long Simplon line is provided with power in the same way. Two power stations share the work, water being allowed to accumulate in a special mountain lake for six months, during which the high seasonal waterflow of the Eau Noire is harnessed to provide the power. In the months of slack water on the river the accumulation in the lake is converted into power.

Larger Load Capacity

The four power stations of the Simplon and St. Gotthard lines are connected by a transmission line which runs across the whole of central Switzerland.

Electrification has meant increased speed, increased carrying capacity and increased comfort. Electric locomotives of 108 tons each can haul 300 ton trains over the 137 miles from Lucerne to Chiasso, on the St. Gotthard line three times in 24 hours.

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Switzerland Noted for Educational Pioneering and Literary Colony

Education Rises To High Place In 'Industries'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switz.—A high place in the "industries" of Switzerland must be given to education. Perhaps there is no country which in proportion to its size can compare with Switzerland for educational facilities. Its reputation has been long established, and to its schools of every kind are sent many thousands of boys and girls, young men and women, from all parts of Europe, and from America.

To try to enumerate the special institutions devoted to particular methods of education, would be an unenviable task. Switzerland has been the home of rhythmic systems, of esthetic systems, of moral systems; it has put into practice the most interesting theories.

Tribute to Pestalozzi

The name of Pestalozzi in this connection comes immediately to mind. The great pedagogue is specially honored in Zürich where there is a permanent scholastic exhibition. His collections are placed at the disposition of Swiss teachers, in order that in the smallest villages the method of education may be rendered as "intuitive" as possible.

It is impossible not to observe that Switzerland has set up centers of international studies which have made of it the magnet of all peace workers. Indeed, it may be properly stated that the League of Nations itself, which chose its headquarters at Geneva, is a vast school of universal education in the relations of peoples.

Staffed by Authorities

In Geneva there are many other institutions which have an international basis, some of them of a public or semipublic character, such as the International Labor Organization and the Red Cross Society, many of them of a private character. The latter may be described as propagandist, but propagandist in the sense of educationalist.

The Institut Universitaire de Hautes Etudes, which although independent of the Geneva University works in close association with it and may, on the properly qualified presentation of a thesis, grant a diploma or a doctorate, is of unique value, and under the direction of William Rappard and Paul Mantoux has an unrivaled staff of authorities on juridic, political, and economic subjects.

It is natural that in such international centers of education there should be founded homes for students. There is notably the Maison Internationale; and there are Belgian, German, Slav, Italian, Swedish and other literary societies.

Seasonally, there is an International Summer School, led by Prof. Th. Ruyssen; there is the Geneva School of International Studies, led by Sir Alfred Zimmern; there is the Students' International Union, of which Prof. Gilbert Murray is one of the lecturers; the object of these schools being to advance education in world affairs.

Origins of Free Education

In every corner of Switzerland educational activities have been remarkable ever since the days—400 years ago—when Calvin and Farel caused to be promulgated a popular decree by which children should be sent to school, and by which education was declared free for those who could not afford to pay.

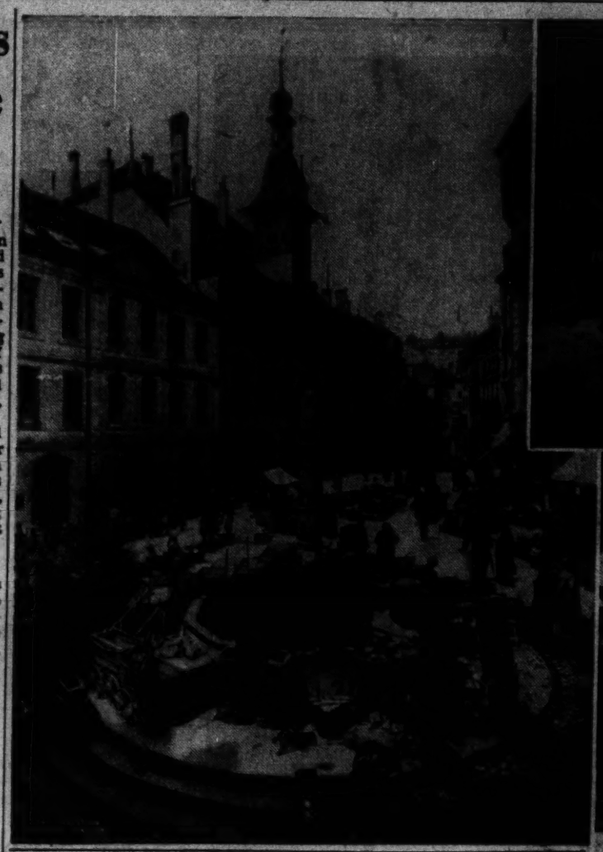
Since then, from the four quarters of the world, young persons have come to Switzerland to frequent the universities or to complete their instruction in special institutions, or simply to enter Swiss families. The official education, though it ranges high, reposes on a substantial preliminary popular scholastic training.

Manifestation of Democracy

Swiss education is a manifestation of Swiss democracy. The secondary schools, lycées, gymnasiums, commercial schools, normal schools, depend chiefly on the cantons, and often they have an intellectual impress of their own, left by the peculiar history of the canton.

As Professor Briner of Zürich well points out, these schools are the meeting-place of townfolk and peasants; they not only prepare the boys and girls to pass examinations, but prepare them for practical life, for a variety of "useful" subjects are taught, and insistence is laid on the civic spirit.

The universities crown the Swiss educational edifice. Curiously, there is not a federal university, for the intellectual life of Switzerland is so diverse that it was judged expedient to leave the cantons free in this domain. There is, indeed, a Federal Polytechnic School at Zürich, and it is regarded as among the best in Europe.



J. Zimmermann, Geneva; Photo Jaeger

Scenes Long Remembered by Visitors

Marketing Going On Outside Town Hall at Lausanne Gives Old World Touch. In Contrast With This Simplicity Is the Geneva Setting of the Magnificent Palace of the League of Nations, Shown at the Right. The Lower Academic Picture Is of a Yard at the "College" Founded by John Calvin in 1530

Dependable Guide Plays Vital Role In Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUCERNE, Switz.—No account of Switzerland, however cursory, can afford to omit a word about the guides. They are a race of men absolutely unique. Accustomed from boyhood to the caprices of the climate, acquainted with the changing moods of the higher altitudes, weather-beaten, shrewd, muscular, experienced, devoted to their duty, cheerful, indefatigable, they alone make Switzerland safe for the winter visitor.

Not that they are called upon to perform perpetual feats of daring rescue work. They are indeed available at all hours, and are ready to venture forth in all weathers, to help those who are in difficulties. But it is perhaps the quiet unostentatious daily round which commands the greatest admiration.

High Above "Hotel Zone"

The Swiss Alpine Club, founded in 1863, has established huts of refuge everywhere—huts which are always properly provisioned and equipped with blankets, ropes, fuel, food—huts which are high above the "hotel zone," and which have proved providential for many a distressed wanderer in the mountains. But the Alpine Club has also organized this invaluable brotherhood of guides, safe climbers, sure skirunners, strong and hardy and prepared for every emergency.

It is prudent to remember that the sunny smiles of the mountains are sometimes treacherous. There are unsuspected drifts and crevasses. There are glaciers. The novice—and even the seasonal frequenter of the Alps is only an amateur—should avail himself of the knowledge of the professional mountaineers who are, incidentally, the most sympathetic company.

Skill and Reliability

These guides have a silver badge with a red cross awarded them by the Alpine Club, and it is an unchallengeable certificate of their skill and reliability. Nor do they necessarily keep the badge for ever. They must continue to display skill and sobriety, for upon them rests a serious personal responsibility. Certainly they live up to the trust placed in them. Nowhere can a more dependable set of men be found.

When, in the judgment of the chief of a company of guides, there is some risk on account of the weather conditions, such as the danger of an avalanche, he exercises his authority, and forbids all expeditions—at any rate accompanied by a registered guide. The hotels do their best to discourage rash sorties.

Ready for Emergencies

Nevertheless it happens that there is a sudden SOS. The guides are ready to confront the elements, with their ropes, their alpenstocks, their ice-axes, their lanterns (now an electric torch instead of the old horn contraption).

It is for their cheerful demeanor, their unfailing helpfulness, their natural politeness, and their firmness in resisting suggestions which their experience does not approve, that they are to be appreciated.

They will bear the burden of weaker brethren without demur. They will enhearten their party in a perilous pass by raising their voice in song. They will be philosopher and friend as well as guide. Never do they show signs of exhaustion; they are inured to hardships and make it a matter of honor to perform all that is required of them without drooping.

'Initiation Parties' Welcome Novices in Sports

GENEVA—Incredible though it may seem, you can have a 10-day holiday of winter sport in Switzerland for £8 18s. 6d. including the cost of hotel accommodation and conveyance from London and back again—which should dispose of any lingering notion that a vacation of this type is the rich man's monopoly.

A solitary holiday-maker need have no misgivings about undertaking a Swiss winter sports vacation, because the problem of making a debut in the (at first sight) complicated hurly-burly of a popular center is solved by linking onto an "Initiation Party," by that or any other name, composed almost entirely of similar novices with experienced hosts and hostesses to help, chaperon and advise.

Plenty of Novices

To make contact with such a party it is necessary merely to stroll into the office of a travel agency and tell the man behind the counter how much money you are prepared to spend and where you want to go. If you don't know where that is, he can help you to find out.

Each winter, as the field of choice widens, it becomes easier and cheaper to take a vacation in the Swiss Alps. Not only can travel arrangements be made which entirely relieve the pleasure-seeker of the anxiety formerly associated with such a trip abroad, but expert advice on the important matter of equipment is readily obtainable in the emporiums which, at this season of the year, make tempting window displays of crossed skis and the newest line in polychromatic pullovers.

Individual Moods Suited

And whatever you want in the way of exercise—mild, strenuous or in between the two—there is no difficulty in finding it. Those in search of thrills can hurtle down a bobsleigh track at 60 miles an hour with the fair prospect of a spectacular tip-up as the steel runners grate and slither near the top of the banking at acute bends. The less venturesome can make more sedate descents elsewhere.

Some revel in the spills and speed of ice hockey; others prefer the more graceful satisfactions of figure-skating; yet others are liable to fall over if they dare so much as to skate backward. There are skiers who skim along at great speeds and cover vast distances. There are skiers who just go out and come back.

Some are content to spend most of their time merely watching the daily carnival.

Renown in Letters Written Large In Swiss History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAUSANNE, Switz.—The role that Switzerland has played in the literature of Europe is entirely disproportionate to its size. Nor should one merely look at its native writers; it has inspired some of the best-known works of men like Schiller and Shelley, it has even in our own day opened its doors wide to Henry James, Romain Rolland (who lives at Villeneuve) and Thomas Mann.

Only the other day a bust was unveiled at Geneva to Châteaubriand who was fond of visiting Switzerland, while the names of Rousseau and Voltaire are inseparably connected with the country.

A Literary Cruise

Nothing could be more instructive than a "literary cruise" round Lake Léman. The memory of Calvin, of Madame de Staël, of Benjamin Constant, of Amiel, are evoked. The Chateau de Chillon was celebrated by Byron. Gibbon completed in his Swiss home his monumental work on Rome.

Ruskin delighted in the vision of lake and mountain. Sainte-Beuve wrote his "Port-Royal" at Lausanne. A French Academician, Edmond Jaloux, has made his abode by the lake that has also drawn to it André Gide and Jacques Chardonne.

Differ on Writer's Style

Among the literary celebrities of the hour is C. F. Ramuz, authentically Swiss, who has, adopting a style that is severely criticized by some and highly lauded by others, imposed himself on all who read and love the French language.

In the German language Switzerland counts four great writers of the nineteenth century—Gotthelf, Keller, C. F. Meyer and Carl Spitteler, and today there is a long list of young men and women who are carrying on the tradition of Germano-Swiss culture.

In the Italian Tongue

The Italian tongue has been enriched by Francesco Chiesa, who has been enthusiastically accepted across the Alps, for the originality of his thought and the quality of his style. Nor is he alone—he is the center of a pleiad of writers in Italian.

It is a notable fact that one little country should thus have contributed worthily to the literature of three countries, while remaining fundamentally itself.

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The Home Forum

Family Visits

TUPPY is essentially an outdoor cat. She always has been, ever since she came to us, a three-months-old waif braving a bitter November day on a windy porch, until her instinct and persistence won her, first, sanctuary and then complete possession.

So long as the frost doesn't bite her feet too hard or the sun make her fur coat too heavy, she would far rather ramble in the jungles beyond the garden or lie up in a cedar hedge than sleep on any down cushion the house affords—which isn't many.

But that's the trouble with this particular climate. The summer sun, in her estimation, is often too hot for her fur coat, although we help her to shed a good deal of it by nightly combings; and the zero days are altogether too frequent for any cat except a polar one—if there is such a thing—to be out in. So one way and another, we see a good deal of Tuppy all the year round. She is the quiet owner of the house and all it holds and her occasional lapses from perfection are never deliberate but always accidental—our accidents. She has many periods of extreme detachment, when concern with her own affairs is paramount and ours negligible. She has equally definite periods of yearning affection, when she will curl in the crook of an arm for hours and suck a woolly sleeve—no silk or cellulose for her, she knows them by the taste—recalling infant memories and singing the requiem of another perfect day. And, when she has a growing child to train, then her affections and her own affairs are united by unfathomable instincts and we become merely her willing slaves.

* * *

As I WRITE, the first frosts and snow have come, and mercifully gone, but leaving leafless trees and a blackened garden in their train. On the canal across the drive the gray and white sea gulls are back from the upper lakes, floating and fishing, beating up and down the reaches and lining up on the lumber booms at night, until the actual freeze-up will drive them another five hundred miles east to the open sea.

But even a more definite sign of summer's flitting is Tuppy's possession of the hall radiator which combines warmth with command of all approaches and good cooking smells—the last of which may be a domestic disability to Peter and me, but must be that nice kind of an ill wind that has a soft heart for cats. We had been putting off the winter day as long as we could, pretending that Indian summer might still be round the front corner instead of the back; but this was a portent we daren't neglect.

Tuppy had gone into winter quarters, like Julius Caesar and Washington before her, and it is more than doubtful if either Transalpine Gaul or Valley Forge could have competed with her choice either as regards comfort or strategy.

* * *

SO THE DOUBLE windows must be washed and made ready, the fly screens must come off and the sleeping porch be stripped of cots and curtains—and Tuppy watched from headquarters and approved. But, really, I am anticipating. This should be the end of the story. It is the finale of a two-act play and an exciting month.

Tuppy has had a round of family visits. They have left no visible marks on her equanimity; nothing does, not even when she gets locked out all night and the weather goes back on her in the small hours. She meets all circumstances, toward and untoward, as their mistress and her "savoir faire" is equal to every demand on it even, we are sure, to looking at a king when next he comes to stay.

But, for all that, the changes have been quite violent and unprecedented and to a less contained character might have been disturbing.

Tuppy's eldest son, Suki, now eighteen months, walked out of our house straight into the hearts of best friends round the corner and has reigned supreme ever since. Another silver tabby like his mother, only two sizes larger and three heavier. Good-natured to a fault, handsome, generous and strong—with an immensely long tail—he was to be Tuppy's visitor for a whole week! There was no forecasting the result. He had been gone a whole year and was returning like the runaway boy from sea, grown-up, to the old home. There were all the ingredients for first-class domestic drama and I must set the scene before his arrival.

Tuppy's third son was fast growing up—a five-months child and the handsomest yet; a golden tabby this time, with perfect markings and longer fur than either his mother or brother, and ending up with the bushiest tail in town.

The whole summer had been one of games and growth, but now Tuppy was gradually arresting her responsibilities and reverting to private life. They met at meals and might sleep on the same chair, but young Penny, as we called him out of respect for the maternal Tuppence, was learning the first hard lesson of loneliness—which he probably called neglect—and, although there were no tears or tempers, our laps were being called upon rather heavily to fill the void. It was in this situation, one early autumn day, that big Suki plunged with a smile on his face and good will in his heart. His entrance was packed with drama and we watched enthralled.

There is nothing superficial or transparent about cats. Some of their simpler desires and intuitions can be learnt, but behind them is a profundity of privacy that is seldom revealed. So, when it seemed that Tuppy had forgotten that such a thing as her eldest son had ever existed, we realized there might be a dozen motives far more subtle than those that made her ostentatiously refuse all recognition and retire to a table top to study the new situation.

* * *

GONE SEEMED EVERY memory of the kitten on which she had learnt and polished her experience. The offspring she had dragged up and down stairs by the left ear, and deposited on bookshelves and in work baskets, was a stranger; and, while the prodigal was ready to rub noses and swear eternal friendship, the parent made circles around him and their contacts lacked all consanguinity.

So the two half brothers were thrown together and it wasn't until the act was over that we realized that this might have been Tuppy's deep-laid scheme. Never was there such a union of hearts. Young Penny simply breathed adoration for his big brother, and Suki took it all with a deprecating smile and a velvet paw that never lost its gentleness, however low it laid the young devotee.

A fortnight later the visit was returned. We drove away for a holiday and Tuppy and young Penny were this time deposited on Suki's threshold. Now the situation was different and in some ways even more dramatic. This time Tuppy was the guest, instead of host; and, while at home she might delegate her responsibilities to her deputy, here something was definitely demanded to prove her manners and the tradition of her ancestry. As she deliberately and delicately crossed the door-mat, we knew she was cogitating the precise measure and manner of her approach. In another instant, they had met nose to nose and we were proud that Tuppy was able to summon to her aid just that right shade of greeting which held a most just balance between cordiality, dignity, and matriarchal superiority.

* * *

A FORTNIGHT LATER we heard how true Tuppy had been to her tradition, and with what dignity and humility she had accepted her changed status from host to honored guest. How she had preserved her air of detachment and sought the laps of her hosts while the carpets and rugs wreathed and rolled with the onslaught of her children; and how naturally she achieved those fine social differences which lie between eating from a common plate below the salt and dining by herself above it. But, for all her success as a guest and the praise she received, we seemed to detect a deep purring satisfaction as she installed herself once again beside the card tray on the hall radiator and realized that she was queen of her own castle, that the strain of keeping up family appearances was over for a long time.

As for young Penny, he simply wouldn't come home and never has. Home to him has become the arms of his big brother and, so far, we have been able to detect nothing more poignant on Tuppy's part than a quiet acceptance of his departure; unless it is a suspicion of satisfaction at the passing of what she might have learnt from the French cat next door to call "fin de siècle," if she called it anything.

E. B.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOTHER AND CHILD, BY THOMAS DE KEYSER: *In the Collection of Dr. O. Hirschmann, Amsterdam*

MOTHER and child has long been regarded as one of the artist's most interesting motives. At the time when religious subjects absorbed the attention of painters, the idea of motherhood was represented by Mary and the Infant Jesus. But, as religious painting gave place to more worldly art, the figure of Mary was gradually replaced by those of the women the artists saw about them in their daily life. This is specially noticeable in the Netherlands. Once the Reformation had taken a firm hold, citizens began to make their appearance in portraiture; and it was in this workaday world that the painters of the Dutch School were most at home and excelled in depicting.

Holland has had few princes and aristocrats to commission works of art. The men who commissioned portraits were the citizens with whom the artists associated and to whose station in life they usually belonged. That is the explanation of why the Dutch masters so often painted home life. While there are many pictures of mothers and children, babies are seldom the focus of interest as is the tiny mite in Thomas de Keyser's painting. This work, now in the collection of Dr. O. Hirschmann at Amsterdam, is dated December 27, 1628. The bulky clothing shows that it was painted in winter, for both mother and child wear costly lined garments. The mother has on a reddish-brown skirt and a red blouse, of which the sleeve is just visible, and over this is a black jacket trimmed with brown fur. A large bunch of keys—the sign of her domestic dignity—dangles at her side. The lace-trimmed apron and cap are of the finest. The child, too, has lace on its clothes, the undoubted hallmark of wealth. The baby's skirt is yellow over which is a dark green coat bordered with gray fur, and the mother has apparently just placed a shawl of a deeper green round the child's head and shoulders to protect it from the cold. Its little flushed face peeps out delightfully from the thick pack of clothing. The hands and pointed fingers have been painted with elaborate care. Over the cradle in the background a green cloth has been thrown, and the linen basket stands open in the foreground.

In its simplicity, this is a charming picture. The mother is looking at her child with pride, an almost imperceptible smile lighting up her features. Thomas de Keyser has succeeded in portraying the character of this child in an excellent manner, in spite of the uncomfortable clothing it is wearing. Here again he shows himself an artist who deserves more attention than has hitherto been paid to him and his work.

Universal Brotherhood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ATTAINMENT of the ideal of universal brotherhood in human experience is measured by the individual's concept of God and His creation. The spiritually unenlightened thought considers this ideal transcendental, impractical, and impossible of attainment. But enlightened thinkers point to the proofs of harmony, peace, and prosperity already demonstrated in the experience of those who are learning to know God as Spirit, and maintain that universal enlightenment will inevitably result in the fulfillment of the angelic announcement, "On earth peace, good will toward men."

The place for each one to begin the demonstration of friendliness and helpfulness is in his own consciousness. "And God said, Let there be light: and there was light" (Genesis 1:3).

The first chapter of Genesis contains the true record of creation, and a study of that chapter reveals the spiritual nature of the universe. In the beginning God—Spirit, Life, Truth, Love—made all, and saw all as good. If evil, discord, strife, and inharmony were real, God would be their creator, and they would be inevitable, changeless, indestructible factors of existence. But the understanding of God as boundless Love shows it to be impossible for the Almighty to create elements of unhappiness, discord, and dissension.

Controversy, hatred, lust, fear, greed, and all other erroneous beliefs arise from a mistaken sense of creation, from the belief that creation is either wholly material or a mixture of Spirit and matter. Error, which supposes God to be material, changeable, and partial, is the false basis on which the fable of material creation rests.

In the Scriptures it is related that Nicodemus sought enlightenment from Jesus. The Master explained to this seeker for Truth that the kingdom of God is attained only as one is born again, born of Spirit. Nicodemus betrayed the material basis of his thinking in his question (John 3:4), "How can a man be born when he is old? can he enter the second time into his mother's womb, and be born?"

Unenlightened thought still points to material birth and asks, How can I be born again—how can I demonstrate spiritual peace, health, harmony, supply, well-being, when evidences of material creation surround me?

Thousands all over the world are finding a satisfactory answer to this question in Christian Science. Through a study of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, in connection with the Bible, many are tasting the joy of the new birth, or spiritual discernment of God's creation.

Prayerful contemplation and acceptance of the truth contained in the definition of God given by Mrs. Eddy in her textbook begin at once to change one's thinking from a material to a spiritual basis, and so to bring about in daily experience a fuller expression of harmonious conditions. She writes (Science and Health, p. 587): "GOD. The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence."

One's concept of God governs his thoughts and actions to a far greater extent than is universally recognized. The one who acknowledges God's creation as spiritual, beautiful, and complete brings out in his experience harmonious and stabilized conditions of living, while the one who holds a material concept of God and man sees discord and inharmony as real, and so accepts sickness, lack, and suffering as part of humanity's normal experience. How important, then, it is to gain a right concept of God and His creation, and to hold thought and action in conformity with this true concept.

It is belief in a finite God that divides mankind into races, creeds, languages, and classes. But God, the only creator, made all His children spiritual, free, never separated, or limited. An understanding of this truth destroys the false sense of enmity, together with selfish desire for fame, place, or power, and opens the way for the demonstration of universal brotherhood.

No one can separate his own interests from the good of his brother. What blesses one, must, according to the law of infinite Spirit, bless all. A right idea, grasped and discerned individually, blesses everyone. This fact is an encouragement to those who, in face of the aggressive opposition of the corporeal senses, are striving to spiritualize their thought. The influence of enlightened thought spreads on and on in an ever-widening circle.

Those who understand that the light spoken of in the first chapter of Genesis, is spiritual light always at hand to dispel darkness, ignorance, press on with courage and faith, patiently enlightening their thought with the contemplation of the spiritual facts of creation, and applying them in daily living.

When spiritual light predominates in our thinking we not only find more harmony expressed in our experience, but see more light shining in a world sorely needing true understanding. In this way we certainly are demonstrating progressively that universal brotherhood is a practical ideal.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

Preface to Snowfall

WAS ever silence so deep as this listening hush
That holds these woods spellbound?
There is no stir of branch, no movement, no brush
Of falling leaf. No slightest sound

Disturbs the stillness under this cool gray sky,
This quiet enchantment of still air;
Here is expectancy that even these rocks imply:
All nature waiting and aware.

But presently a whisper stirs the atmosphere
And this motionless scene awakes;
And now upon the dark moss, delicate and sheer,
Descend these first white feathered flakes.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

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Through Portholes on Eastern Shores

I HAD never before seen anything so comic as the coaling at Colombo. Prehistoric boats, each carrying about twenty-five tons of coal, were rowed off the ship, the oars looking like clothes-props with wooden discs secured to the ends. When the boats came alongside, the rowers erected poles, similar to those provided for captive bears, up against the side of the ship. Up these poles swarmed small stark-naked boys, none of whom looked as if he had yet been weaned, each carrying a minute bag containing about one ounce of coal. After these small boys had carried their bags of coal inboard, and emptied them down the chutes, some of them returned to their boats to get more bags; but quite a few of them wandered about inboard, poked fun at the sailors, admired the view, and even went to sleep in shady corners. I don't think we ever got in more than twenty-five tons an hour, I did all I could to get a move on them, but it was impossible. All I could do was to wander about the decks and chase the small boys out of the ship. . . .

One night at Hong Kong I went on shore to dine. I landed in a sampan, which carried a sail and was also steered and propelled by a woman with a stern oar. Apparently there was no one else on board the boat. But when we got near the landing-place the woman called out, and up from below came a little girl of about two. Without further orders she toddled to the mast, took some of the turns of the halyards off the cleat, and batten by batten she lowered the sail down as the boat came alongside the steps. When I was coming back to the ship about eleven o'clock that night, together with one of our lieutenants, it was blowing and raining, and there was rather a lop on. We hired a sampan to take us off to the ship. As usual, a woman was handling the stern oar, and in addition two very small girls were rowing. Owing to the lop and the head wind we did not make much headway. My companion, who was an old China bird, eventually remarked: "I think it is time we cleared lower deck," and uncovering the hatch he pushed his walking-stick down the hatchway and rattled it against the coamings. Up came a small boy, who got out another oar, and eventually we arrived alongside the ship. Everybody I met on the China station had the greatest respect for the Chinese. There was a certain dignity about every Chinese man or woman that I set eyes on, and although they were always scrupulously polite they were never servile. I am also convinced that they possess a great sense of humour. I have always been brought up on the legend concerning the midshipman who took a broken-down watch on shore at Hong Kong and tried to pawn it. The Chinese pawnbroker gazed intently at the face of the watch for some minutes, then held it to his ear, and finally handed it back to the midshipman with the remark: "Outside no walkee, inside no talkee, no belong any good."—VICE ADMIRAL HUMPHREY HUGH SMITH, D. S. O., in "An Admiral Never Forgets." (London: Seeley, Service.)

The Garden of the Snow

ICE shines along the trees and makes
A tinkling music as it breaks,

And soundless footsteps weave a slow
And vinelike pattern in the snow.

By orchard paths where the harsh flute
Of starlings celebrate lost fruit,

Frozen, forgotten on the boughs:
Across the hill beyond the house

(A sweep of coldest, purest snows)
The morning sun lies like a rose

Which twilight turns to violet
Against a sky of primrose set.

This frosty garden made of light,
Petaled with hillsides smooth and white,

With ice for dew, and for its bees
These hardy birds, can somehow please

A soul abstract, precise, which sees
In June but landscape grown obese.

ELISABETH COATSWORTH

Fraternité universelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

SELON le concept auquel il est parvenu touchant Dieu et Sa création, tout homme est plus ou moins capable de saisir l'idéal d'une fraternité universelle. Ceux dont la pensée n'est pas spirituellement éclairée tiennent cet idéal pour transcendantal, peu pratique, impossible à atteindre. Mais les penseurs éclairés font ressortir les preuves d'harmonie, de paix, de prospérité qu'ont déjà eues ceux qui apprennent à connaître Dieu en tant qu'Esprit; ces penseurs soutiennent que les lumières universelles auront inévitablement pour résultat l'accomplissement de cette parole angélique: "Paix sur la terre, bienveillance envers les hommes!"

C'est dans sa propre conscience que chacun doit commencer la démonstration de la bienveillance et de l'entraide. "Dieu dit: 'Que la lumière soit!' Et la lumière fut" (Genèse 1:3).

Le premier chapitre de la Genèse contient le véritable exposé de la création, et l'étude de ce même chapitre révèle la nature spirituelle de l'univers. Au commencement, Dieu—l'Esprit, la Vie, la Vérité, l'Amour—créa toutes choses et vit que tout était bon. Si le mal, la discorde, les luttes ou l'inharmonie étaient réels, Dieu en serait le créateur; ces choses seraient donc parmi les facteurs de l'existence; elles seraient inévitables, immuables, indestructibles. Mais comprendre que Dieu est l'Amour sans bornes, c'est voir que le Tout-Puissant ne saurait créer des éléments de malheur, d'inharmonie ou de dissension.

Les controverses, la haine, la convoitise, la crainte, l'avidité et toutes les autres croyances erronées proviennent d'un faux sens de la création, de la croyance que celle-ci est soit entièrement matérielle, soit un amalgame d'Esprit et de matière. C'est une erreur de supposer que Dieu soit matériel, changeant, partial; or la fable d'une création matérielle repose sur cette fausse base.

Les Écritures rapportent que Nicodème vint chercher des lumières auprès de Jésus. A cet homme qui cherchait la Vérité, le Maître expliqua que pour parvenir au royaume de Dieu il faut naître de nouveau, naître de l'Esprit. Nicodème répondit par une question qui trahissait la base matérielle de son propre penser (Jean 3:4): "Mais comment peut-on naître quand on est vieux? Peut-on rentrer dans le sein de sa mère et naître une seconde fois?"

La pensée non éclairée s'attache toujours à la naissance matérielle, et demande: Comment puis-je naître de nouveau? Comment démontrerais-je la paix, l'harmonie, la santé, les ressources, le bien-être spirituels, quand je vois partout les indices d'une création matérielle?

A cette question, des milliers de personnes réparties dans le monde entier trouvent en Science Chrétienne une réponse satisfaisante. En étudiant la Bible ainsi que le livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, par Mary Baker Eddy, une foule de disciples goûtent les joies de la nouvelle naissance: ils discernent spirituellement la création divine.

Si dans un esprit de prière on médite et l'on accepte la vérité qu'implique la définition de Dieu donnée par Mrs. Eddy dans son livre de texte, on ne tarde pas à constater un changement: le penser du disciple abandonne la base matérielle pour adopter une base spirituelle, ce qui produit dans l'existence journalière des conditions plus harmonieuses. Voici le passage en cause (*Science et Santé*, p. 587): "DIEU. Le grand JE SUIS; Celui qui sait tout, qui voit tout, en qui est toute action, toute sagesse, tout amour, et qui est éternel; Principe; Entendement; Ame; Esprit; Vie; Vérité; Amour; toute substance; intelligence."

Notre concept de Dieu gouverne nos pensées et nos actes dans une bien plus grande mesure qu'on ne l'admet généralement. L'homme qui reconnaît la création de Dieu comme étant spirituelle, belle et complète verra se manifester des conditions harmonieuses et stables; d'autre part, celui qui entretient un concept matériel de Dieu et de l'homme prend la discorde et l'inharmonie pour des réalités; aussi accepte-t-il la maladie, le manque et la souffrance comme des choses auxquelles l'humanité doit normalement s'attendre. Il importe donc beaucoup que nous parvenions au vrai concept de Dieu et de Sa création, et qu'ensuite nos pensées et nos actes s'accordent toujours avec ce concept juste.

La croyance à un Dieu limité divise le genre humain selon les races, les credo, les langues et les classes. Mais Dieu, le seul créateur, a voulu que tous Ses enfants soient spirituels et libres; Il n'a prévu pour eux ni séparations ni limites. Comprendre cette vérité détruit le faux sentiment d'inimitié, élimine les désirs égoïstes, la soif des honneurs ou du pouvoir, et fraye le chemin à la démonstration de la fraternité universelle.

Nul ne peut séparer ses propres intérêts de ce qui est avantageux pour son frère. Selon la loi de l'Esprit infini, ce qui bénit l'un bénit tous les autres. Saisie et discernée individuellement, une idée juste fait du bien à chacun. C'est là un encouragement pour ceux qui malgré l'opposition agressive des sens corporels, s'efforcent de spiritualiser leur pensée. La mentalité éclairée exerce une influence qui va toujours s'élargissant.

Si l'on comprend que la lumière dont parle le premier chapitre de la Genèse est la lumière spirituelle toujours présente pour dissiper les ténèbres et l'ignorance, on avance avec courage, avec foi; on cherche patiemment à éclairer ses propres pensées en méditant sur les faits spirituels de la création et en les appliquant dans la vie journalière.

Lorsque la lumière spirituelle prévaut dans notre penser, nous voyons l'harmonie s'exprimer davantage en ce qui nous concerne; nous percevons aussi plus de lumière brillant dans un monde où l'on a grand besoin de vraie compréhension. De cette manière, nous démontrons à coup sûr et progressivement que la fraternité universelle représente un idéal pratique.

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Closing Stocks Page 16 | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Boston Edition New England News

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1936

WPA Weed-Out In Professions Expected Soon

Tests for Actors, Artists and Others Indicated by Current Reports

Widely Demanded

State-wide Survey of Relief Rolls Speeded Up by Administrator

Widespread demands that the WPA scan its ranks, particularly in the so-called white-collar projects, to weed out artists who cannot draw, actors who cannot act, musicians who cannot play and others who are said to be drawing payments in excess of their abilities, are soon to be answered, according to reports current about Federal project headquarters in the Nottingham and First National Bank Buildings.

If these reports are true—and no denial is forthcoming from WPA officials—tests will be given all those on professional projects in the Commonwealth. If any individual is found incompetent he will be dropped from the rolls or sent to a lower-paid project.

Those on the so-called "Federal projects"—a designation which is supposed to set them somewhat apart in the scale of WPA workers, differ from the regulation WPA employees both in the types of work they are engaged in and the remuneration they receive. The lowest WPA wages run around $44 to $60 a month, paid, for example, to ditch diggers and the like. Those on Federal projects, in contrast, usually earn from $67 to $103 monthly.

It is obviously expedient for as many as possible to try and get on the Federal projects, and it is equally expedient for the Federal Government, for economy reasons, to weed out those not entitled to the higher wages.

Because of the higher wages and more congenial work, WPA officials declare it is not unreasonable to expect such workers to be thoroughly familiar with the basic fundamentals of their crafts. If they are not, WPA chiefs hold, they belong on the simpler, lower-paid WPA projects.

To determine professional ability, according to the reports, artists, musicians, writers and actors will be gathered, each class in a separate building, and asked to show just how much they know about their profession.

While final details as to just what form the tests will take are not yet complete, it was rumored that the artists would be given a view from a window, told to make a charcoal drawing of it and then take it home and expand it in any medium they wished. A time limit would be set when finished works would be due.

As to musicians, it was thought that the task would be much easier. A piece of difficult music, which, however, should present no obstacles to professionals, could be placed before them. If they could play it or sing it, they would remain on Federal project rolls.

Professional writers should be able to write intelligently on any subject. Tentative plans for tests for this group included three theses, one of 2000 words on "Why I Should Retain My Job as a Professional Writer," another of 3000 words on "Why the Federal Writers' Project Is One of the Most Useful Programs of the New Deal," and a third of 3000 words on "Why the Federal Writers' Project Is One of the Greatest Examples of Boondoggling Under the New Deal." Theses would be due in two days.

State Asked to Acquire Six Beaches; Raids on Betting Resorts Speeded

Boston Today

Planning Board Makes Its Report

Six beaches scattered along the Bay State coast are to be considered by the incoming Legislature for possible acquisition and maintenance as state property.

Recommendations to this effect were made today by the Massachusetts Planning Board. Under the suggested legislation, the State would have power to buy or acquire the beaches by eminent domain, "together with the marshes or upland adjacent to any of the beaches." If the Legislature acts in accordance with the board's suggestions, this power will not expire until Dec. 1, 1942.

The six beaches are: Duxbury, in Duxbury and Marshfield; Wingaersheek, in Gloucester; Horseneck, in Westport; Poponesset, in Mashpee; Scusset, in Bourne, and Hardin Beach, in Chatham.

Brookline High Plans New Course

Of Brookline High School's 538 seniors supposed to have left the school last June, 307 graduated after four years' study, 151 after five years and 180 didn't graduate at all.

A five-year-course study plan is now being considered and Ernest R. Caverly, superintendent of schools, in a report to the school committee on the present situation, declared that nearly 50 per cent of the students who attended the school for four years and more than 10 per cent of those attending five years or more failed to graduate.

In defending the high school, Superintendent Caverly said that in the past years the number of students fulfilling their requirements in the four-year period had increased by 20 per cent. He also declared that of the 151 who graduated after an extra year of study, 39 came to Brookline High from schools in other communities.

"The length of time required for a student to complete the course is decidedly less important than the quality of the work done," said Superintendent Caverly.

Higher Parking Fines Are Sought

Legislation to increase fines for parking violations, with the intent to eliminate double and overtime parking which are considered two of Boston's most serious traffic menaces, will be introduced to the State Legislature in 1937.

This was announced late yesterday afternoon by the Boston Special Committee on Traffic Problems which met at the Chamber of Commerce with Eliot Wadsworth as chairman.

The new parking laws, if approved, will increase fines from $1 and $2 to $2, $3 and $5. Under the present regulations the first offense for a parking violation brings only a warning from the police; the second offense a $1 fine and the third a $2 fine, within a year. Licenses have been revoked for more than three convictions within that time.

If the Legislature approves the committee's new traffic bill the first violation for parking rules will bring a fine of $2, the second $3 and the third $5. Revocation of license after three convictions, as in the present law, will be recommended.

Changes were also proposed by the committee for Atlantic Avenue. No action should be taken at this time, the committee recommnded, on proposals to demolish or reconstruct the Atlantic Avenue Elevated. The present structure is not suitable, the committee said, for the construction of an elevated highway and to build a new highway would cost $500 a foot, or a total of $2,500,000.

The committee recommended that trolley cars now running on the avenue between Dewey Square and Rowe's Wharf be replaced by buses. As this would permit the removal of trolley tracks the committee recommended that the avenue be then resurfaced. Finally it was recommended that the Union Freight Railroad, which also has tracks on the avenue, be operated only at night, keeping the way clear for traffic throughout the day.

The next meeting of the committee has been called for Dec. 17, when the new parking regulations, now being drafted, will be submitted for final approval.

SS-5 Deadline Speeds Returns

With midnight the deadline for SS-5 (employee) forms, Acting Postmaster Peter F. Tague today reported that returns on these Social Security Act account numbers reached 33 per cent of the 1,000,000 forms distributed throughout the State on a tally last night, but that this total had jumped to 49 per cent at noon, or 491,000 returns. The postmaster expects a larger percentage when afternoon collections are in.

There have been 46,000 SS-4 (employer) returns on the 100,000 sent out. This does not mean that employers have been negligent, Postmaster Tague said, but that more forms were distributed than were necessary.

Better Pollution Regulation Urged

Pollution of lakes, ponds, streams and tidal waters of Massachusetts should be controlled through express powers of the Commonwealth, the State Department of Public Health said today, in a report placed on file in the State Senate.

The department's recommendation was given at the conclusion of a survey made throughout the State. The proposed legislation would require the department to hold public hearings before issuing regulations on pollution control.

After a study of pollution in the Blackstone, Hoosick, Housatonic and Nashua rivers, the department reported to the Senate it was "not prepared to recommend drastic legislation" on control of pollution of those streams.

But, the report continued, the department "believes that with limited additional mandatory powers these rivers can be more adequately protected from pollution without resulting in undue control over industries."

The Nashua river was described as "very seriously polluted, particularly by paper mill wastes in Fitchburg and Leominster, and with considerable quantities of waste from various industries in Clinton, Pepperell and Groton."

Lawrence Trust To Pay $360,700

Santa Claus is scheduled to make a return trip in the latter part of January to the homes of depositors in the savings department of the closed Lawrence Trust Company.

Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce announced today that these depositors will be paid a 5 per cent dividend. This has been made possible through a release from the Supreme Judicial Court authorizing the distribution of $360,700. With this dividend, depositors will have received 60 per cent of the money "frozen" when the bank closed—a total of $4,360,700.

The dividend will be payable through the Community Saving Bank in Lawrence.

Boston Today

'Tied-Up' Colliers Sail From Port

Four colliers, claimed as "tied up" by spokesmen in the strike of insurgent seamen, deck and engine room officers and radio operators picketing Boston harbor, sailed for Hampton Roads, Va., today. Two others are expected to steam out before nightfall.

This failure of the strikers to cripple the coal fleet, upon which they have concentrated their efforts, was magnified by another blow in announcement by officers of the International Longshoremen's Union that a meeting petitioned "by several members of the group within the local organization who desired extreme action" will not be held in Faneuil Hall tomorrow night.

This meeting had been called for a vote on whether longshoremen should pass through a picket line to "work a ship"— as has been done in the past two days in the case of the freighter Mobile City at Hoosac Docks, Charlestown.

Today, Daniel J. Donovan, Boston vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association, said the meeting was called "contrary to the wishes of union officials."

John F. Moran, president of the Boston District Council of the I. L. A., issued a statement in which he said, that on receiving the petition from the faction he described as extremists, he called the meeting "for a discussion of the issues."

"That meeting," the statement continued, "is canceled because I have found that it met with objections from the officers of the Boston District Council and the leadership of the I. L. A. The Boston District Council will go along with the I. L. A."

Colliers which replaced their crews and sailed were Western Sword, Glen White, Severance and the Hampden, whose owners took the opportunity to put her in drydock for overhauling when the strike began. The Sewell's Point and the James Elwood Jones are expected to sail later today.

Lady Drake Off On 30-Day Cruise

Loads of turkey, cranberry sauce, candies, nuts and all the fixin's, were put aboard the Canadian National Steamships' liner Lady Drake, first passenger liner to leave Boston this season on a cruise that will extend over both Christmas and New Year's. The liner sailed from Commonwealth pier today, headed south for 30 days among the islands of the West Indies. On Christmas the vessel will be at Barbados and will be at sea on New Year's nearing Bermuda on the return trip.

Chefs have prepared a bountiful menu for both holidays. Stewards plan to set up a tree that youngsters aboard ship may participate in a distribution of gifts.

The Lady Drake is first of the week-end marine parade. Tomorrow the big Italian Line motorship Vulcania is to nose into the slip at Commonwealth pier, embark 260 passengers including scores who plan to return to their native Italy for Christmas and sail for Mediterranean ports. Also to sail are Kenneth Roberts, authority on the American Revolution, forsaking his home in Kennebunk, Maine, for sunny southern Italy for the winter; George R. Parnum, consul general for Turkey in New England.

Monday, the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National fleet, is due from a 30-day cruise to the West Indies; the Excambion of the American Export Lines, from the Mediterranean and the Cunard White Star liner Scythia from Liverpool, Belfast and Greenock. The Scythia is expected to dock at 7 p. m.

World Is Found In Dire Need Of Spiritual Help

Materialism Has Failed to Yield Practical Results, It Is Shown

Christianity Shines

Only the teachings of Jesus of Galilee provide the basic values for a stable civilization, for all time and for every race, Francis B. Sayre of Washington, assistant secretary of state, declared at today's luncheon meeting of the National Preaching Mission in Greater Boston, at the Hotel Lenox.

This idea was expressed in different ways by the prominent clergymen who addressed 14 district meetings last evening, in the suburbs of Boston, and by speakers at today's sessions.

Materialism, Mr. Sayre declared, had not yielded practical results, and America was reaping the results of measuring success by dividends to stockholders.

"We hand down to our children," he continued, "inheritances measured by stocks and bonds and tragically lacking in ideals and lofty standards, and our children are being wrecked wholesale and turned against life.

Spiritual Values Needed

"Humanity is not athirst for more inventions and scientific discoveries and improved methods of manufacture. These things will not stop heartaches or broken lives or suicides. What men and women are groping for today are spiritual values such as abiding faith in the goodness of life, the gift of love which passeth understanding, joy in daily work and satisfaction even in commonplace labor, the kind of inward happiness which can't be conquered by outward circumstances."

These values, he stated, were those created by Jesus' example. "We must go back to the living Christ," he said, "to the audacious, thrilling, winsome figure that actually lived—and lives." He urged his audience to dare to believe "the revolutionary teachings of Christ which are poles apart from the fundamental beliefs of our time."

Thinks Neutrality Futile

It is a time of disillusionment, he stated, and the heritage for which the American forefathers fought was in danger of being lost in the onsweep of autocracy, dictatorship, censored speech and writing.

If another great war should occur, he added, the United States could not escape, for neutrality could not save the country. State socialism, he stated, was scarcely more than a palliative, Fascism would intensify the problems and Communism, he went on, "is a disruptive and destructive force which has not in fact proved healing."

Dr. Lynn Harold Hough, dean and professor of homiletics and comprehensive scholarship at Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, New Jersey, speaking last evening in the College Avenue Methodist Church, West Somerville, took for his topic "When Our Ideals Betray Us."

Danger in False Virtues

It is understood, he explained, that vices betray people, but false virtues could accomplish equal results. As an example he gave the loyalty which a man gives to a mistaken ideal. "So it is today in Italy, Germany and Russia," he continued.

"The world is full of young men who are in danger of becoming soured idealists because they have given themselves to hopes which are bound to betray them. The world needs above everything else an ideal

(Continued on Page 12, Column 3)

Connecticut Republicans Hop Into Democratic Band Wagon; Back Policies of Opponents

Conservatism of Past Apparently Dissolving in Bath of Liberalism as G. O. P. Legislators Fall in Line on Jobless Insurance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 5—The traditionally conservative Republican party of Connecticut four times beaten in state elections, is going in for liberalism.

Proud, in times past, of a "sound" government, a frugal "pay-as-you-go" fiscal policy and careful avoidance of the "fads" and "notions" advocated by amateur and professional reformers, the Republicans are now apparently convinced that they were wrong.

Scarcely was the election over, and Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, a Democrat, re-elected with a complete Democratic state ticket, than the Connecticut General Assembly met in special session to adopt an unemployment insurance bill, a proposal that has heretofore lacked Republican support. A study commission appointed by the Democratic Governor had advocated a plan including employee contributions for unemployment compensation, immensely unpopular with labor and favored by the manufacturers.

Raced With Democrats

Republicans raced with Democrats to get themselves recorded against the employee tax. The bill went through both houses of the Legislature, both still Republican controlled, without an employee contribution feature and without a voice or a vote against it.

Here and there Republican spokesmen, finding speech again after the shock of a 100,000 Democratic margin in the state election, are telling the party what it should do to regain the favor of the voters.

Among the first was Arthur M. Brown, defeated Republican candidate for Governor. "The people," said Mr. Brown, "are determined to have certain reforms, irrespective of political parties. The Republican party must discard the methods of yesterday in favor of today's modern ways."

Follow Governor

Mr. Brown advised members of his party in the 1937 General Assembly, in so many words, to follow Governor Cross in his program, including a reform of the lower courts, long blocked by politicians of both parties. The Governor favors a district court system along Massachusetts lines, in place of the conglomeration of city, town, borough and justice courts that has grown up in Connecticut. "Although our party platform was silent on the district court bill," said Mr. Brown, "I hope the Republican members of the General Assembly will swing behind Governor Cross in an attempt to put the measure across this winter."

Another voice was that of Daniel P. B. Hickey, Republican Representative from Stamford and his party leader in the lower House in the 1935 legislative session. Mr. Hickey presided as Speaker pro tem when the unemployment insurance bill was adopted this week in a one-day session. When the vote had been taken, he addressed the House, using the Speaker's privilege to make remarks. Since Mr. Hickey was beaten by a Democrat in his own campaign for re-election, what he said was in the nature of a farewell message.

House Congratulated

He congratulated the House on its acceptance of the unemployment insurance bill, "a far-reaching and beneficial law." Many of the members, he pointed out, would be back in January for the 1937 session and he proceeded to enumerate a list of "liberal" legislative measures which he hoped they would enact. Starting with a building program for humane institutions, Mr. Hickey's list touched most of the major measures the Democrats have been advocating in the state campaign.

A bond issue probably would be necessary, he admitted, but told the legislators they need not be afraid of that. "Let it not continue to be said," Mr. Hickey told the House, "that we have fallen away from the common man; that we favor classes and not masses; that we think more of property rights than we do of human rights; that we oppose passage of favorable legislation solely because our opponents advocate it."

Got G. O. P. on Record

Thus Mr. Hickey got the Republicans on record for "progressive" legislation in advance of the inaugural message of the Democratic Governor. Thus he pointed the way to probable Republican strategy in the next legislative session.

The "pay-as-you-go" policy, if Mr. Hickey's advice is followed, will have no friend left. The State will borrow and build. Labor and the advocates of welfare measures will be listened to attentively. If anybody is to put on the brakes where spending and reforming are concerned it will not be the Republicans.

Rubber Plant Brings Boom To Vermont Town

All Employables Reported Off Relief Rolls in Windsor

Railroads Gain

Goodyear Sole and Heel Output Due to Put $600,000 Into Workers' Pockets

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Vt., Dec. 5—Relief rolls not only of this town but of all Windsor county have been swept clean of all employable men and women. They have taken up their dinner pails answering the call of expanding business in the new plant of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company opened here two weeks ago.

Along the banks of the Connecticut river there is a bustle and activity seldom equaled before in the industrial history of this small community. A clatter of machines surrounded by 400 busy employees working in three eight-hour shifts, six days a week, establishes Windsor as the center of the industrial boom which is stimulating business in many other parts of New England.

Town Becomes Beehive

No longer is Windsor just a quiet rural town where farmers come each week end to purchase their weekly store of supplies. It has been transformed into a beehive of activity that promises to provide millions of pounds of rubber haulage for New England railroads and highway truckers.

And the best part of it is—the rubber company promised that these indications of prosperity are not to be short-lived, that the 400 jobs would be increased to 600 by the first of next year, and probably more before the following spring. This means a jump from the present $300,000 yearly pay roll to approximately $600,000 going into the pockets of wage earners.

The growth of the Goodyear business, turning out rubber soles and rubber heels in this Windsor plant, has been a source of wonder to the community since the doors opened, Nov. 16. The National Acme Company had closed its plant only a short time before, leaving Windsor with no major industry from which to draw revenues. Like hundreds of other communities left on depression's shoals with heavy relief roles, Windsor eyed the idle plant with growing misgivings.

Hailed by Community

The entry of the Goodyear company was hailed by the entire community. But even the most optimistic Windsor official did not realize the rapidity with which the plant would absorb the unemployed of the township or of the heavy surge of business which would roll down its quiet streets.

Although in production a little less than two weeks, the Goodyear plant already estimates that within the first year it will handle 20,000,000 pounds of rubber which must be transported over New England railroads and highways. This rubber must then be turned into the manufactured product and shipped out again to all parts of New England. Thus, New England transportation agencies will profit by an in-and-out haulage amounting to some 40,000,000 pounds annually.

The Port of Boston is first to feel the effects of this business advance. More than 10,000,000 pounds of crude rubber already has been unloaded at Boston piers within the last two weeks, bound for this town. And New England business men and port authorities are enthusiastic over prospects of opening this region to the further development of the rubber industry along the many rivers that provide particular advantages for rubber plants.

Goodyear Policy

To J. C. Cox, sent from the Akron, Ohio, headquarters of the Goodyear company to establish this company's sole and heel business in New England, the Windsor plant is a great adventure as well as a further experiment in decentralization of business.

The new plant is part of the Goodyear policy of splitting up its business into small, flexible units and operating close to markets.

Only eight of the key positions at Windsor are occupied by company officials sent from Akron. The remainder of the staff and the hundreds of unskilled workers who are taken into the plant for training are coming from Windsor county.

The plant taken over by Goodyear was constructed in 1911 and added to in 1917. Along with the original investment of $150,000, the Goodyear company spent $50,000 for repairs and modernization, giving an impetus to the building trades in this district. Machinery was moved from the Akron plants.

The single-storied, 300,000 square-foot plant is now equipped, according to Mr. Cox, with facilities for turning out 250,000 pairs of heels and 50,000 pairs of soles a day. Capacity production should be reached by the middle of next summer, the superintendent believed.

Officials were asked why Goodyear chose Vermont rather than a location closer to large city markets. Because it needed plenty of room for one reason, was the answer. The plant owns two acres in the rear and five acres in front of the building. This property was obtained at a small fraction of close-to-the-city property values. At the same time, the plant is within three and one-half hours of 85 per cent of its markets, easily reached by trucks.

And, in making inspection Goodyear experts learned that the waters of the Connecticut at Windsor seldom get warmer than 72 degrees in the middle of summer, a distinct advantage in the manufacture of rubber which requires a complicated cooling process.

Girls to Rule Social Affairs At NYA Camps in N. H. and R. I.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 (AP)—The girls who attend the first two National Youth Administration camps for women in New England—at Chepachit, R. L., and North Haverhill, N. H.—will regulate their own social affairs, NYA officials said today.

Regulation of "dates," leave to attend motion pictures and the like will be decided by a student council elected by the camp members.

Members of all camps, similar in many respects to the Civilian Conservation Corps, however, will retain the right of choosing their own styles for clothes.

The Rhode Island camp will open a few days after Christmas. The New Hampshire camp probably will open next month, officials said.

Eligible Women

About 60 women from 18 to 25 who have been unable to obtain jobs and whose families are receiving some form of public relief will be eligible to attend the Chepachit Camp, rented at "a nominal sum" from the Providence Boys' Club.

Approximately 100 girls will be accommodated n the North Haverhill camp, a former transient camp.

Daily routine at Chepachit will include performing all household duties except regular cooking for which the NYA and state youth administration have hired a cook.

Their program consists of two to three hours' work on one or two of four tentative projects—manufacture of Braille books for the blind in the State Department of Education; sewing for the Unemployment Relief Commission; binding books for the State library; or making supplies for the State infirmary.

Useful Duties

Selection of the duties, officials explained, would depend upon what state administrators deemed "most useful."

Besides Camp Director Miss Marjorie Stone there will be a staff of eight teachers, a recreation leader and home economics instructor.

Members of the camp will attend for three or four months after which state youth administrators will attempt to find them jobs for which they are best qualified.

Thousands of letters from girls throughout the United States requesting a "Girls' CCC" started the plan, officials said. Maine and Vermont may be interested in establishing similar camps in the spring, the administration said.

The camps are established at the request of state administrators and are located wherever the local officials designate the site.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly colder, with lowest temperature in the middle 20's tonight; Sunday increasing cloudiness, possibly followed by snow; moderate northwesterly shifting to northeasterly winds.

Maine: Fair and colder tonight; Sunday mostly cloudy.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Sunday cloudy.

Massachusetts: Generally fair, somewhat colder in the north portion tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably followed by snow except rain and warmer on the south coast.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and continued cold tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably followed by snow.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate winds becoming variable and shifting to easterly over the south portion; partly cloudy tonight; Sunday mostly overcast followed by snow or rain in the south portion.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	32	30	Minneapolis	10	0
Bermuda	66	64	New Orleans	48	46
Chicago	36	34	New York	36	30
Denver	32	28	Norfolk	38	34
Helena	8	4	Philadelphia	32	32
Jacksonville	46	46	St. Louis	34	32
Kansas City	32	32	San Francisco	46	44
Los Angeles	48	46	Washington	32	32
Miami	74	68			

A—6 a. m. E. S. T., Dec. 5.
B—Minimum, Dec. 4.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:20 p. m.; height 9.8 feet.
Sunday, 5:13 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 5:32 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Lights all vehicles at 4:45 p. m.

Grade Doubling Objected To As Economy Scheme

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 5—Doubling up of grades at the Sprague and Fiske schools was part of an economy program, it was declared today by James D. Bresnahan, leader of a "strike" of more than 100 school children, which was brought to an end last night. So far, the causes of the strike have included everything from race prejudice to real estate promotion.

"The whole reason for all this trouble," said Mr. Bresnahan, "is that the School Board and the Superintendent of Schools are attempting economies which will aggregate $25,000 or $30,000."

Superintendent Edwin H. Miner,

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N. E. Hill Country Not in Decline, Historian Finds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 5—No longer is the future of the New England hill country "mortgaged to its past," according to a survey of the social and economic history of that region by Dr. Harold Fisher Wilson of the New Jersey State Normal School. The result of eight years' research by Dr. Wilson, the report has been published by the Columbia University Press.

Deserted New England farmhouses are the inevitable result of readjustment to modern conditions and do not signify the decline of the New England community, in Dr. Wilson's opinion.

"It was not disaster which took place in the New England hill country, forcing out the farmer from his upland home," Dr. Wilson says. "With the development of transportation facilities, the older sections were forced into other kinds of production. New England, with its long-used and rocky soil, was particularly subject to transition.

"But by 1930 there were no more cheap western lands to be had for a song, and freight rates were so high from the prairies to the eastern centers that northern New England had an opportunity to grow commodities whose bulkiness, quality and freshness were of primary importance. She might never again export beef or wool, but could concentrate on milk, eggs, apples, maple sugar, potatoes, hay and lumber."

The greatest potential value of all abandoned cleared land in northern New England lies in proper utilization for timber growth, Dr. Wilson holds, recalling that the hill country had led in maple sugar production and the marketing of Christmas trees. Neither brings large profits, but they fit easily into the work year of New England residents, providing employment at seasons when no other occupation is available, he believes.

Except for the development of dairying, the growth of the summer recreation industry has proved to be more beneficial for New England than any other single factor, his report continues.

"The rural New Englander has not retrogressed," he says. "On the contrary, modern conveniences such as the daily mail delivery, improved roads, the automobile, the telephone, radio, grange and many educational services of the Government have made him technically more efficient and less provincial in outlook than the New England farmer of a century ago."

Public Forum Announced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 5—The third series of Springfield public forums will be given in the Classical high school beginning about Feb. 15. There will be 24 lectures by well-known college professors, on the subjects, "The Recent Development of Science," "International Problems and Their Background," and "Governmental and Economic Problems and Their Background." The list of speakers is as yet incomplete.

Farms Expect More for Milk; Consumers Wonder About Cost

As New England milk problems were being carried to Washington today for solution, the farmer on one end of the dairy see-saw was congratulating himself on immediate prospects for higher farm prices, while consumers on the other end were concerned over the effort higher farm prices may have on dairy products sold over retail counters.

Always this question of how much the 30,000 dairy farmers of New England will get for their products without boosting prices to consumers has proved the motivating power behind machinery set in motion by the Federal Government to bring New England out of its dairy dilemmas of the past. Today this question has again become a crackling issue up in the pasture lands of Vermont and New Hampshire since the Whiting Milk Company withdrew its membership in the New England Milk Producers' Association, dominating farm co-operative in these six states.

Chief reaction from the bulk of New England farmers to this move today were predictions by the N. E. M. P. A. that the disastrous price wars of the years prior to federal intervention in the industry were headed back to New England.

New Circumstances

But there are new circumstances at work in the dairy field which promise greater stability in the milk market rather than the predicted price wars, according to Charles F. Adams, treasurer and vice-president of First National Stores, today. He referred to the recent taking over of the Whiting company by the National Dairy Products Company which has plans new to New England about how a co-operative system between dealers and farmers should be operated.

It is these ideas about farm co-operatives that today constituted the spearhead of local dairy discussions. It is felt the effect of imposing a new system of co-operatives in New England would be to repudiate the N. E. M. P. A. system of handling the farmers, a system almost as old

(Continued on Page 12, Column 2)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

PLYMOUTH — "Lady Precious Stream," Chinese comedy transcribed into English by Dr. S. I. Hsiung and produced by Morris Gest. Second play in the Theater Guild and American Theater Society season. Featuring Clarence Derwent and Constance Carpenter. 8:30.

COLONIAL—"Dead End," by Sidney Kingsley. Presented by Norman Bel Geddes. Featuring Glen Wilenchik, Kady Cornell, Warren Ashe, Donald Sharpe and others. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"New Faces," by Leonard Sillman. Featuring the Duncan Sisters, Eddie Cary, Frances Williams, Imogene Coca and Charles Kemper. 8:30.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE — "Othello," starring Walter Hudson, assisted by Nan Sunderland, Robert Keith and others, in Shakespearean tragedy. Presented by Max Gordon. 8:15.

REPERTORY — "I Can't Happen Here," dramatization of Sinclair Lewis's novel. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN — "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," 9:43, 5:17, 9:47. Also "The Girl on the Front Page," 1:00, 5:00, 8:19. Also "March of Time," 3:33, 7:36, 11:37.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Our Gang Follies of 1936," starring Jane Withers and Alfalfa Switzer. Fenway: 2:30, 6, 7:30, 10:10. Paramount: 12:45, 4, 5:30, 7:15, 9:00, 10:45. Also "Mysterious Pearls," with Lew Ayres and Gail Patrick. Fenway: 1:15, 3:45, 6:30, 9:15. Paramount: 0:30 a. m., 12:15, 2, 5:00, 8:30.

TREMONT — "Love Before Breakfast," with Carole Lombard, Preston Foster and Spencer Tracy in "Hell Ship." 9:30 a. m., 12:01, 2:31, 5:01, 7:31, 10:01. Also "Mysterious Pearls," with Lew Ayres and Gail Patrick. 10:31 a. m., 3:34, 6:14, 9:04.

BOSTON — "Without Orders," with Sally Eilers and Robert Armstrong. 10:45 a. m., 1:56, 4:46, 7:40, 10:35. Also "Dancing Man," starring Frank Merlin and Mona Kent.

MEMORIAL — "Winterset," with Burgess Meredith and Margo. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also latest pictures in color of the Boston Guild.

KEITH'S — "The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. 1:30, 4:40, 7:50. (Same show all week.)

FINE ARTS — An all-Donald Duck cartoon program. 9:10, 3:40, 6, 8:30, 7, 9:50, 12.

MODERN — "Three Men on a Horse," with Frank McHugh and Joan Blondell. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:30. Also "White Hunter," with Warner Baxter and June Lang. 9:20 a. m., 12:00, 2:40, 5:20, 8:00.

UNIVERSITY—"Cain and Mabel," with Clark Gable and Marion Davies. 2:00, 6:20, 9:50. Also "The Gay Desperado," featuring Nino Martini. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Sitting on the Moon," with Roger Pryor, J. E. Bibb. Also "Ramona," with Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 2:40, 6:50, 9:30.

METROPOLITAN — "Hideaway Girl," featuring Martha Raye and Shirley Ross. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9, 10:40. Stage: Phil Baker with his Radio Revue.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Memories of Napoleon," starring Marlin. "Bowery Cafe." "Stranger Than Fiction." "Color Classic Tour." "Joe Palooka Comedy." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "Love on the Run," starring Clark Gable and Joan Crawford. Orpheum: 9:30 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 3:30, 6:00, 8:40, 10:10.

Music

SYMPHONY HALL — Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

CURRY SCHOOL OF EXPRESSION — Annual Faculty Entertainment Dinner. 591 Commonwealth Avenue. 6:30.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Trail clearing or cutting, Cardigan Ski Lodge. Dec. 5 and 6.

BRITISH CHARITABLE SOCIETY — Annual Charity Ball, Copley Plaza Hotel. 8.

Tomorrow

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE BY JOHN ELLIS BEDMAN, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Malden, in church edifice, Main and Spring Streets, Malden. 3:30.

Radio Programs

On Page 12

SYMPHONY HALL — Recital by Sergei Rachmaninoff. 3:30.

HOTEL VENDOME — Concert by the Boston Flute Players' Club. 160 Commonwealth Avenue. 3:30.

STEINERT HALL — Recital by Wallace Thompson, tenor, William Lawrence, accompanist. 3:30.

ISABELLA STEWART GARDNER MUSEUM — Recital by Frances Brockman, violinist; Reginald Boardman, pianist; Marriott Norris, accompanist. Fenway Court. 2.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — Byzantine Choir of the Greek Orthodox Church, George Alexiou, director. 2:30. Prof. Kenneth Conant on "Byzantine Architecture." 3:30.

OLD SOUTH MEETING HOUSE FORUM—Prince Hubertus Loewenstein of Germany on the "Disintegration of the Nazi Regime." Milk and Washington Streets. 3:30.

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Mrs. Walter Powers on "Impressions in Germany." 40 Beacon Street. 8.

FORD HALL FORUM — Constantine A. Oumansky, counselor, U. S. S. R. Embassy at Washington, on "The New Russian Constitution." 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE FORUM — Prof. Theodore Smith on "Forces Making for Peace and War." Under auspices of International Order of Good Templars. Y. W. C. A., Temple Street. 4.

Monday

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB — Mrs. Roberts B. Owen on "Exit from Spain." 40 Beacon Street. 12:30.

OLD SOUTH LECTURE — First of a series on American history, Edward Rowe Snow on "The Historic Port of Boston, Bells and Lighthouses." Old South Meeting House. 4:30.

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S CLUB — Prof. William C. Macdiffie on "Current Events." Hotel Kenmore. 3:30.

HOTEL LENOX — Fourth in a series of lectures on "Readings with the News" by Dr. Roland Hall Sharp, staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor, interpretation of current events. How to read a newspaper. 3:15.

Boston Children Join Appeal For Return of 'Mary Poppins'

Miss P. L. Travers gave a "Mary Poppins" party for children at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls yesterday and now the children of Boston, like thousands of other children in America and in England, are inquiring when Mary Poppins is coming back.

It will be recalled that the first book about this delightful and comical character ended with Mary Poppins leaving her portrait behind her and an "Au revoir," which meant she promised to return. Eagerly the children of the world awaited the second book, "Mary Poppins Comes Back," and now they remind the author that when Mary Poppins disappeared on the merry-go-round which rose into the sky, she had a return ticket. Miss Travers makes no definite promise, but she admits she cannot get away from the fact there was a return ticket.

Origin of Stories

Miss Travers explains why she wrote the stories, as follows:

"Not long ago, I found myself with two strange, rather solemn children to amuse. We diligently, but not enthusiastically, played with every toy in the nursery. The afternoon was decidedly not a success, particularly when the boy insisted on going into a corner and weeping for his grandmother.

"To comfort him, I said brightly, 'Listen, I'll tell you a story.' As I said those ordinary words, an old mood rose up in me. I felt the crash of wind and rain upon a straggling wooden house and, in spite of the sunny afternoon, it seemed that a soft, impenetrable darkness was everywhere."

When the child asked what the story should be about, Miss Travers said, "About Mary Poppins." The adventures unrolled and later she wrote them into a book.

She is enjoying her first visit to the United States. She has declined to lecture and says she is not planning to write a book about her experiences here.

Miss Travers was born in North Queensland, Australia, of Irish parents, and at the age of 17, having gone to England to live, she chose the stage as a career. After playing many different types of roles she decided to play only Shakespearian, and was cast for Ophelia, Juliet, Viola and Titania. During her stage career, however, she began to sell stories, plays and poems, so decided to devote herself to writing. In Ireland she met AE (George Russell) who befriended her. He described her one of the notable modern poets in the Irish tradition and published her poems in the Statesman.

"Mary Poppins," which was written in 1934, has been translated into Czech, German, Swedish and Italian. Schools have dramatised it. A Mary Poppins suite for orchestra has been composed by Mortimer Browning, who has written and arranged the musical scores for all the plays performed by the Children's Theater at Greenwich House, New York, for the past decade. Miss Travers has made her home in Sussex and spends her winters in southern France.

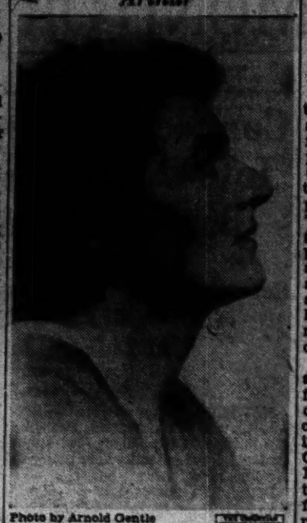


Photo by Arnold Genthe

Miss P. L. Travers
British Writer, Visiting Boston

Milk

(Continued from Page 11)

Howard B. Ellenberger, former chairman of the Governors' Dairy Advisory Board, who insist that the existing farm co-operative system in New England is in urgent need of repair having failed in its purpose of upholding the hand of the farmer in the marketing end of the dairy business. There are others, including Mr. Adams, who openly welcome any challenge to the present form of farm co-operative as rich in ideals but a dismal failure from the standpoint of practical business.

as the New England dairy business itself. The strength of this challenge depends largely upon the claim of its sponsors that Whiting can pay more to its farmers without increasing the price to the consumer.

The National Dairy Products controls its own farmers, who supply the New York milk shed under the title of Sheffield Farms. In a great many respects, the Sheffield Farms are operated similarly to the Bellows Falls (Vt.) Co-operative Association which sells all of its milk to First National Stores. In this way, only a small milk surplus is created for the purpose of meeting emergency demands. Under the N. E. M. P. A. system, a heavy surplus is created throughout New England and shipped into the Boston market where it depletes farm profits.

Nearest Should Supply Market

"The Sheffield system," said Mr. Adams today, "is founded on the sound business logic that farmers closest to any given market should supply that market, thus doing away with high transportation costs and dealers' country stations.

"The N. E. M. P. A. co-operative system is dependent upon volume of production. It exists on membership dues. It is to the advantage of the N. E. M. P. A. to extend the Boston milk shed to the Arctic Circle, if that were possible. The withdrawal of the Whiting Company from this co-operative set-up is simply another indication that sound business methods must come first in the stabilization of the milk industry."

Mr. Adam's challenge is not one that the N. E. M. P. A. chose to pass off lightly. This organization has known the havoc of price wars which have many times threatened the very existence of the dairy industry, as important to New England as its textiles. In a way, the N. E. M. P. A. is jealous of its position as champion of the farm co-operative movement in New England. Every move made against it is eyed by the bulk of farmers as a challenge to the equality of the farmers however big or small they may loom in the market.

Only those directly opposed to the policy of dealer control over the farm co-operative declare that the N. D. P. system of co-operation between dealer and farmer would not be successful in New England. There are many dairy experts including Dr.

Preaching

(Continued from Page 11)

which will not betray those who hold it. The Christian religion triumphantly answers this demand."

At the Cambridge meeting, last evening, in Central Square Baptist Church, Dr. Albert W. Palmer, president of the Chicago Theological Seminary said:

Says God Is Contemporary

"God is not a character in antiquity. He is a contemporary. There are laws of economics which cannot be broken. You cannot pay starvation wages and build up purchasing power to keep your factories running. So also there are social laws as inexorable as the law of gravitation. War, for instance, is utterly destructive. No flying flags or martial music should hide from us its hideous reality as mass murder.

"God's judgment awaits nations that violate the law of peace. There are laws of the inner life. This God whose laws permeate all of life cannot be run away from or evaded. We have to make our adjustment to Him. We cannot break His laws, we can only break ourselves against them."

Need for Guiding Restraint

In Malden, at the First Baptist Church, Dr. John Alexander Mackay, president of Princeton Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J., voiced the conviction that only those committed to God are saved from a complete disintegration when circumstances appear to go against them.

People with boundless energy but without unselfish interest in life, he stated, were a menace to other people. What a change, however, was wrought in their lives, he added, when they gave themselves to a worthy consuming interest.

Dr. Ivan Lee Holt, president of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, and pastor of St. John's methodist Episcopal Church, South, St. Louis, Mo., presided at this morning's 10 o'clock meeting in the Old South Church, and Mrs. S. L. Elberfeld, committee chairman, presided at the coincident session for women, at the Church of the Covenant, where Miss Muriel Lester gave an address on "The Responsibility of Women for a Christian World through Christian Citizenship." This was followed by a discussion of women's responsibility "through international understanding" by Harry N. Holmes, field secretary of the World Alliance for International Friendship through the Church Members.

What's Going On in the Arts

Boston Symphony Orchestra

Interest in the eighth program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra season (Dec. 4-5) was focused on the first hearing in America of a Symphony in D by Muzio Clementi (1752-1832). This composer is known to most people as the author of many piano works, and particularly of that "Gradus ad Parnassum" which has guided the fingers of so many young pianists. It was known that he was also the composer of symphonies, and that they had been played with success in London in the composer's lifetime. But the symphonies were never printed, and the manuscripts disappeared.

In 1917 the Library of Congress acquired some Clementi manuscripts from the estate of an English musicologist, and these were found to contain some symphonic movements, in very bad order. Recently, Alfredo Casella, indefatigable laborer for Italian music, has restored two of these symphonies. That in D, now first produced in America, he directed at the Augusteo in Rome, last January.

So romantic a story would lend glamour to any score, but Clementi's Symphony in D does not depend upon its history for its interest. It is a delightful work, full of melodic charm, harmonic beauties, a rich inventiveness and rhythmic vigor. It makes one ready to believe its creator a worthy colleague in the symphonic field of Haydn and Mozart, whom indeed he actually rivaled inh is day. This symphony possesses much of the originative genius of those masters plus a definitely Italian lyricism.

The form is roughly but by no means stiltedly conventional; the musical speech is individual. The first movement is, on a single hearing, the most appealing, but each of the others is marked by captivating phrases, engagingly flexible rhythmic patterns and fanciful design.

Mr. Casella has placed us in his debt by making available this exquisite music. And Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra placed us no less in theirs by a superb performance in which imaginative conception was matched by incomparable tone quality and unsurpassed virtuosity.

These splendors of performance were evident throughout the program, which opened with Handel's Concerto Grosso for string orchestra, op. 6, No. 6, in G minor, and ended with three Wagnerian excerpts, the "Siegfried Idyl," the "Forest Murmurs" from "Siegfried" and the "Tannhäuser" Overture. One may question the wisdom of placing the first two of these Wagner items on the same program. Their juxtaposition at all events served to prove that the master's inspiration ran higher in the excerpt from the opera than in the lyric birthday present.

L. A. S.

Eliot O'Hara

Water colors by Eliot O'Hara occupy the walls of the main gallery at Doll and Richards on Newbury street. The annual exhibitions by Mr. O'Hara attract a good deal of attention from students and hobby water colorists. His pictures offer a range in subject matter which requires travel and enterprise.

Mr. O'Hara's aquarelles of past seasons have displayed a growing conviction as to the function of this medium. He has been inclined to dwell on few details, emphasize a large and prominent pattern and give way to flat washes. The current exhibition reveals a trend away from the poster-like simplicity, an interest in gradations, softer and subtler color, and a decided disinclination toward sharp contrast.

Generally, attention is focused upon a clump of trees, a building or a mountain; there is a definite motive to which everything else is obviously subordinated. Here at Doll and Richards there are several compositions in which Mexican churches, a pyramid, a lighthouse, figure. But for us there is more interest in the landscapes in which the painter works out his distances in terms of carefully graded color, gains illusion of atmosphere through the dry brush and a thoughtfully treated surface. The technique seems looser, although it is really more exacting; the effect is more subtle. It may be that enthusiastic spectators prefer the bolder efforts of this water colorist, but the less obvious depictions betray greater discernment, and definite progress.

At the Guild

Bernard M. Keyes holds a one-man show at the Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury street. The exhibition consists in the main of portraits. Mr. Keyes depicts people in two ways, one a detached, photographic portrayal which is accurately done with no small measure of skill; the other is a personal and poetic likeness in which the painter shows a warm, or amused, or sympathetic feeling for his model. The latter refer generally to people of less privileged classes. If Mr. Keyes were exhibiting in a socialistic country, he would be pointed out as a class-conscious artist, who had one style for the bourgeoisie and another for the proletarians: It so happens that the proletarian themes recommend him far more as an artist, for he seems constrained to serve up the formula of charm and forcefulness which goes with the conventional drawing-room portrait. However, whatever subject interests Mr. Keyes, he gives it concentrated effort and achieves a good, clear and often stirring result.

In another gallery there is an exhibition of "Upland Game Birds" done in etching by A. Lassell Ripley. They are drawn with more emphasis upon decorative elements such as plumage than is customary with our portrayers of "game" subjects. Mr. Ripley demonstrates a real feeling for etching and reveals marked enterprise in handling this medium.

D. A.

New Motion Pictures

"Hideaway Girl," with Martha Raye, Shirley Ross and Robert Cummings, and Phil Baker with his radio show opened a week's engagement yesterday at the Metropolitan Theater.

The film is a musical romance about a runaway bride suspected of stealing a necklace from her aristocratic financé who—if you haven't guessed it—turns out to be an international crook. The girl takes refuge on Mr. Cummings' yacht and is cleared after numerous complications during which she poses alternately as a stewardess and the hero's wife.

The production is more sumptuous than story or cast deserves. Miss Raye is a comedienne who depends for her laughs on one or two gag mannerisms and a tremendous amount of noise. Miss Ross and Mr. Cummings make the romance plausible enough and the rest of the cast enter into the rowdy affair with energy.

The capable Mr. Baker leads his radio cohorts—Bottle, the butler, Beetle, the radio substitute for the former man-in-the-box, Agnes Moorehead and the Seven G's—in a revue which includes singing, tap dancing, a ballet which was warmly applauded and several gags which would not be permitted in radio.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	800kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Ann Leaf, organist	Chicago Opera Company in Wagner's "Lohengrin," with Elisabeth Reiberg, Lauritz Melchior, E. List	Top Hatters: orchestra	Notre Dame-Southern California football game
5:15	Dance orchestra		Business Bureau sketch	
5:30	Three Boys: quartet		Kaltenmyer's Kindergarten: children's program	
5:45	Synopation; pianist			
6:00	News; sports review	News; Evening Journal	Yankee News Service	Notre Dame-Southern California football game
6:15	News of Youth	Jesse Crawford, organist	Casey's football scores	
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sports briefs	"Musical Roundup"; recording	Don Bestor's Orchestra
6:45	Dinner Time Revue	O'Leary's Irish Minstrels	Talk, Prof. R. E. Rogers	Bill Farren, sports
7:00	Saturday Swing session	Message of Israel: speaker and organ recital	Newspaper correspondents interview from Buenos Aires	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast; Ted Husing	Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Court of Common Troubles"; informal court	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Band concert, Edward D'Anna, conductor; story	Uncle Jim's Question Bee		"You Shall Have Rhythm" Sam Robbins's Orchestra
7:45				
8:00	"White" program	Ed Wynn; Irene Bordoni; Graham McNamee; orch.	Saturday Night Party; variety, with Ray Knight; Tom Howard; Jane Pickens; soloists; Grofe's Orchestra	George Sterney's Orchestra
8:15	"American Dances"; record	Hildegarde, soloist; popular orchestra		George Sterney's Orchestra
8:30	Football Revue: Ed Thorgerson; Ky Kayser's Orch.			Rudy Bundy's Orchestra
8:45				Mal Hallet's Orchestra
9:00	Floyd Gibbons; The White, tenor; orchestra	National Barn Dance: "Vic and Sade"; Henry Burr; vocal trio; Hot Shots; male trio; Uncle Ezra	"Snow Village" sketch	Johnny Johnson's Orchestra
9:15			"Snow Village" sketch	Ray Starita's Orchestra
9:30	World Theater of the Air		"Chateau"; Smith Ballew; Edward Everett Horton; Frank	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
9:45	World Theater of the Air			Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:00	"Your Hit Parade"; soloists; trio; orchestra	"The New World"; dramatization of history and background of Inter-American Conference at Buenos Aires	Morgan; Gladys Hammer; soloists; orchestra	"Benay Venuta's Program"; vocal soloists; Charioteers Quartet; Embassy Trio; popular orchestra
10:15			Irvin S. Cobb and his Paducah Plantation; music	
10:30	"The World Dances"; popular relay to Buenos Aires			
10:45				
11:00	Ridnout's forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Henry Halstead's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	Enol Coleman's Orchestra	Bruins-Canadiens report	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:30	George Olsen's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Kansas City Philharmonic Orchestra concert	Freddie Martin's Orchestra
11:45	George Olsen's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra		Freddie Martin's Orchestra

Sunday's Programs

Mother Church Radiocasts

10:45 WORL (920kc), Morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Shortwave

10:12 a. m.—WIXAL (11.79mc), Chimes and morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

7:00 p. m.—WIXAL (9.57mc), Chimes and evening service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

	800kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Del Castillo, organist	Southernaires; quartet	Natural science dramatizations; orchestra	Colonial News Service
12:15	Kahalalau's Hawaiians	Southernaires; quartet	"Symphonietta"; recording	"Three Quarter Time"; Italian string orchestra and vocal soloists
12:30	Salt Lake City choir and organ recital	Radio City Symphony Orchestra; Viola Philo, soprano	Yankee News Service	
12:45				
1:00	"World's Greatest Music"	Radio City Symphony Orchestra, Viola Philo, soprano	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:15	Phil Saltman, pianist	"Guess Who" program	Question Box: talk; music	Lutheran Hour: talk; music
1:30	Ray Raker' Orchestra; soloists; vocal trio	"Guess Who" program	Melody Matinee: soloists; quartet; orchestra	"Music in Many Moods"; Italian soloists; orchestra
1:45				
2:00	Pittsburgh Symphony Orch.; Reed Kennedy, baritone; Antonio Modarelli, cond.	Magic Key: Ruggiero Ricci; Morton Downey; Sheila Barrett; piano duo; John Kennedy; symphony orch.	"Beneath the Surface"; talk; Landt Trio and White	Mystery dramatic sketch
2:15			"Thatcher Colt Mysteries"; dramatic sketch	Special network program
2:30				Special network program
2:45	LaPrade travelogue; organ			Special network program
3:00	New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor; Frank Sheridan, pianist	"Your English"	Metropolitan Opera Auditions: soloists; orchestra	Special network program
3:15		"Captain Diamond"; sketch	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Special network program
3:30		"Captain Diamond"; sketch		Special network program
3:45		Dorothy Dreslin, soprano	"Grand Hotel"; sketch	Special network program
4:00	Deems Taylor, commentator; New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, John Barbirolli, conductor	Talk, Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick; male quartet	"The Widow's Sons"; sketch	Special network program
4:15			"The Widow's Sons"; sketch	Special network program
4:30		"Senator Fishface and Professor Figgsbottle"; variety	Clotilda Zappala, soprano; organ and violinist	"Irish Echoes"; Terry O'Toole; instrumental soloists
4:45				
5:00	"Your Unseen Friend"; dramatization and music	"We, the People"; informal discussions; orchestra	Marion Talley, soprano; Josef Koestner's Orchestra	Walter Smith's Band
5:15	Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians; soloist	Col. Stoopnagle and Budd; Don Voorhees's Orchestra	"Smiling Ed" McConnell; organ; chorus; orchestra	Walter Smith's Band
5:30				Colonial Playhouse presents "Because I Love You"
5:45				
6:00	Joe Penner, comedian; Jimmy Grier and his orchestra	Evening Journal: "Echoes From the Orchestra Pit"; "Moments You Never Forget"; "Moments You Never Forget"	National amateur hour; Benny Rubin; orchestra	Colonial Playhouse presents "Because I Love You"
6:15			Yankee News Service	Concert of Singing Stars"; vocalists; organist
6:30	Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea; Jan Peerce		Variety program	
6:45				
7:00	News; musical program	Helen Traubel, soprano; concert orchestra	Jack Benny; Kenny Baker, Phil Harris's Orchestra	Colonial News Service
7:15	Musical program	Robert Ripley; special features; orchestra	Fireside Recital; vocalists	"Classics of the Keyboard"; piano, harpsichord; orch.
7:30	Phil Baker's Show; assistant Hal Kemp's Orchestra		"Sunset Dreams"; vocalists	Cosmopolitan Quintet
7:45				
8:00	Nelson Eddy; Francia White; soprano; orchestra	Band concert, Frank Simon, conductor; narrator	Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director	"Music for Today"; Morton Gould; vocalist
8:15				
8:30	Eddie Cantor; Lodie Hayward; soloists; orchestra	"Dreams of Long Ago"; song dramatizations	Good Will Court, A. L. Alexander, director	"Jewels of the Madonna"; orchestra; soloists
8:45				
9:00	Sunday Evening Hour; Marie Lawrence, soprano; symphony orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; soloists; trio; orchestra	Organ recital, Francis Cronin
9:15		"Walt Whitman's Musical Varieties; Bob Lawrence; Ramona; King's Men		Organ recital, Francis Cronin
9:30			American Album of Familiar Music; soloists; orchestra	Pop concert; Bestor's Orch.
9:45				Pop concert; Bestor's Orch.
10:00	"Community Sing"	Edwin C. Hill, comment; Harry Sosnik's Orchestra	"Good Neighbor Concert"; from Westchester Center; symphony orchestra, Erno Rapee, cond.; Lily Pons	"Let's Visit"; informal microphone interviews
10:15	"Community Sing"	"Romance of '76"; Revolutionary dramatic sketch		Mal Hallet's Orchestra
10:30	"Community Sing"			Special network program
10:45	"Ships Flames"; vocalists			

Monday's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air"; guest soloists; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; soloists; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Navy Band concert.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

2:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Personal Column of the Air."

3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Phil Spitalny's girls' orchestra and soloists.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

6:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Fibber McGee and Molly"; Ted Weems and his orchestra.

6:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Helen Hayes in "Bambi"; Mark Warnow's Orch.

6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Horace Heidt's Brigadiers; soloists; orch.

6:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Crooks, tenor; Margaret Speaks, soprano; chorus; orchestra.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Melodiana"; Oliver Smith, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Abe Lymans Orchestra.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; sketch.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Radio Theater; Robert Montgomery and Elissa Landi in "The Grand Duchess and the Waiter."

9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Pearl, comedian; Morton Bowe; Tommy Dorsey's Orchestra.

9:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Richard Himber and his orchestra; Harry Richman, soloist.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Lullaby Lady; male quartet; orchestra.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

10:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Music Is My Hobby"; amateur recital.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Program from Buenos Aires.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Forum: address, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

12:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Magnolia Blossoms"; Fisk Jubilee Singers, Negro choir.

'The Monitor Views the News'

1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

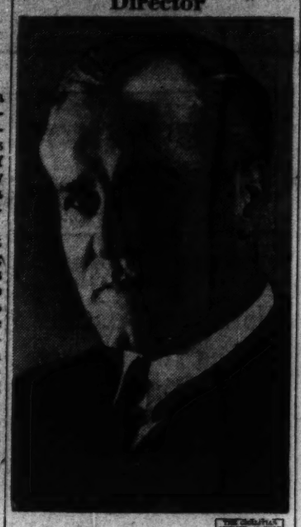
Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Normandie	Dec. 9	Southampton Dec. 14	Dec. 4, 3:00 pm	Dec. 9, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi Victoria	Dec. 30	Dec. 25, 4:00 pm	Dec. 28, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada Victoria	Dec. 12	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia Victoria	Dec. 18	Dec. 13, 4:00 pm	Dec. 13, 7:30 pm



Director

Thompson Stone, Conductor of Handel and Haydn Society, Which Will Give Its Annual Performance of "The Messiah" in Symphony Hall, on Sunday Evening, Dec. 20

Wellesley

(Continued from Page 11)

who has remained adamant on the point that teachers at the Sprague and Fiske schools shall teach two grades each instead of one, because of decreased enrollment, refused to make any statement on Mr. Bresnahan's allegation.

"I will not be drawn into a debate," he said.

At the Sprague school meeting last night, some 300 parents voted unanimously to send their children back to school next Monday "under protest."

To prove that they do not consider the matter by any means ended, the parents have drawn up a bill in equity which will be filed with the Supreme court to:

Redistricting

1. Restrain the school board from allowing the superintendent to continue the program of double grades in one classroom.

2. Cause the school board to appoint a neutral committee of townspeople to redistrict school areas, so that pupils will be more evenly divided between all school buildings, and in so doing allow no exceptions to the rule. (The present decreased enrollment at the Sprague and Fiske schools has arisen, it is said, because parents were allowed to send their children to other schools).

3. Restrain the school board from paying the salary of the present superintendent.

Former Incumbent

Returning to his allegations concerning school board economy, Mr. Bresnahan said that Dr. S. Munroe Graves, whose reinstatement suit comes up on Dec. 9, was removed by the present school board as an economy move last June, after serving as superintendent for 22 years.

"If the Supreme Court decides to reinstate Dr. Graves, it means that the school board will be responsible for the salary and expenses of the present superintendent," Mr. Bresnahan declared.

"The whole town is aroused by the board," he said. "We will have our own candidates for the board at the election next March. We'll have an end of radicalism when Mr. Graves is reinstated and we have our newly elected school board."

He further remarked that within a week after Dr. Graves's removal, 4000 registered voters signed a petition to reinstate him.

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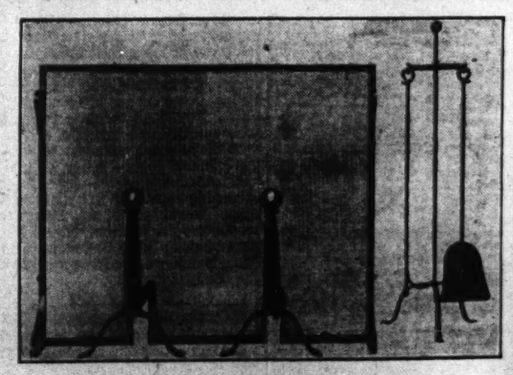

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Massachusetts Builds Overpasses to Increase Traffic Safety

Completion of Quincy project marks another step in program; 21 viaducts being constructed in State will benefit pedestrian, autoist and railroads.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 5—Today's opening to traffic here of the $369,500 Water street overpass, eliminating a dangerous grade crossing, marks completion of another measured step in Massachusetts' long-range program to abolish the more dangerous grade crossings throughout the State.

Of the 21 crossing-elimination projects undertaken by the State Department of Public Works—as the result of a $4,210,833 outright grant from the Federal Government—seven have been completed, including the Quincy project.

Others Now in Use

The others now in use are located in Amherst, College avenue; Lawrence, Andover street; Weymouth, Main street; Sheffield, Canaan road; Sharon, Depot street, and Braintree, School street. While the latter necessitated only the relocation of the highway to eliminate the grade crossing at a cost of $10,000, the other projects required building of overpasses ranging in cost from $77,000 to $176,000.

The most expensive task undertaken by the department under the federal program was the Barber Crossing overpass project at Worcester, now under construction at an estimated cost of $393,000. This job necessitated the building of three separate structures; one to carry the highway over the railroad, another to carry one highway over another, and a pedestrian underpass beneath the railroad track.

The Quincy project came second in the expense category. Its completion marks the successful end of a long campaign to eliminate grade crossings at School and Water streets. In 1931, under a state, city and railroad agreement resulting from a legislative act, the School street overpass was undertaken. However, lack of funds prevented work on the Water street project until the Federal Government provided $200,000,000 for a nation-wide grade-crossing abolition program.

First Project Approved

When Massachusetts received more than $4,000,000 of the $200,000,000, the Quincy Water street project, on which plans already had been drawn, was among the first approved.

Although increased highway safety had been the greatest motivating force behind the grade-crossing elimination program, abolition of traffic jams, brought about in some sectors when long trains pass a grade crossing, was another factor considered when projects were selected.

Another important point was entrance of the highspeed, streamlined train into New England railroad transportation. With the advent of these trains, it was deemed imperative that grade crossings be eliminated whenever possible to allow trains to maintain faster schedules at maximum safety for railroad passengers and automobilists alike.

As a result, particular attention was paid to eliminating dangerous crossings on the Boston to Providence railroad line, over which the streamlined Comet maintains a mile-a-minute schedule. On this one route four overpasses were built to eliminate crossings, one in Sharon, two in Mansfield, and one in Canton. In addition, by relocation of highways in Foxboro and Sharon two other dangerous rail and road intersections were abolished.

Other Dangerous Crossings

This program will practically eliminate major grade crossings from the Boston-to-Providence line, according to Philip H. Kitfield, senior civil engineer of the public works department. But, he added, particularly in Mansfield, there remain other crossings difficult to handle which should be eliminated in the future.

The cost of the work on the four overpasses on the Boston-to-Providence line totaled $377,000. The expense of such work makes complete elimination of all grade crossings in Massachusetts practically impossible, Mr. Kitfield said.

The cost of a complete abolition program, he added, would reach astronomical figures. The best that can be hoped for is elimination of crossings with serious accident records.

At the same time, he pointed out, some of the most dangerous crossings do not produce bad accident records, because of their reputation. Motorists are cautious at these crossings, whereas they sometimes become careless when approaching what is not so dangerous.

Congress Pledges Funds

Mr. Kitfield, however, gave assurance that the present program will be continued. He pointed to congressional authorization for the expenditure of $50,000,000 in each of the fiscal years, 1938 and 1939, for national grade-crossing abolition work. Based upon Massachusetts' share of the original $200,000,000 appropriation, Mr. Kitfield said, the State may expect federal grants of at least $1,000,000 annually in 1938 and 1939.

Overpasses still under construction are located in Monson, $124,500; Ashburnham, $123,000; Ayer, $127,500; Lunenburg, $80,500; Newbury, $327,000; Waltham, $263,000; Worcester, $393,000; Canton, $111,500; Foxboro, $127,000; Sharon, $68,000; Mansfield, two projects, costing $93,500 and $96,000; Grafton, $126,500; Hopkinton, $96,000.

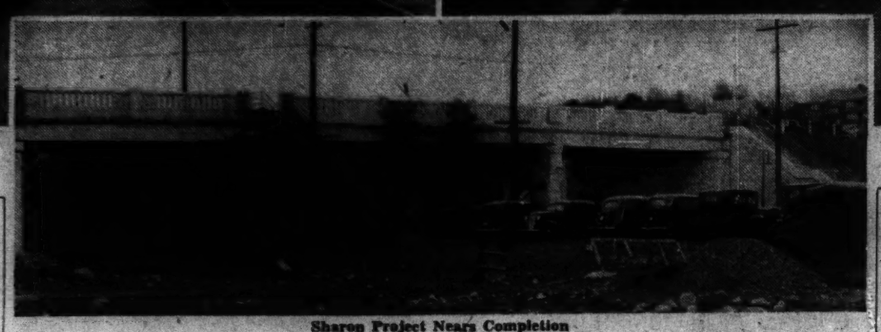
At present the department, in anticipation of further federal grants is developing plans on contemplated projects. The procedure is slightly tangled in red tape.

World Fairs Conflict

Both New York and San Francisco have world fairs scheduled for 1939.

By a Staff Photographer
South Weymouth Viaduct
Over-Crossing Carries Highway Traffic Safely Above the Railroad Tracks

Overpass at Quincy
One of the Most Important Crossing-Elimination Projects Undertaken by the State



Sharon Project Nears Completion
Overpass Takes Vehicular Traffic Above the New Haven Railroad Line, Thus Eliminating a Crossing at Which Several Accidents Have Occured

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you perchance been wondering as to the present whereabouts of Miss Lowe . . . since you found Murray's Town Shop, of which she was formerly manager, all done up in the very latest in boards? Well, she's taken herself up to 145 Tremont street, in Room 301, where she has opened her own new shop—the Town Curiosity Shop. The same cheery, informal atmosphere that you find wherever Miss Lowe is, still prevails, and you'll find Nicholas (surely you know Nicholas, the cat!) standing in the receiving line waiting to greet you . . . along with a lot of new merchandise that will catch the eye and please your purse; which includes such feminine items as Sturdy Sheer hosiery, silk undies, perfumes, gloves, desk sets, vases, ruffly aprons, and so on far into the night!

♪ ♪ ♪

Here's an Ascot For the Royal Robe

A few weeks ago we went to great lengths to tell you about the keen-looking Princess Royal Robe we had seen . . . a colorful flannel house coat that's streamlined and figure flattering, and worthy of anybody's hearth! And now we've come across just the ascot tie to wear with it. It might well have been made exclusively for it, not only because it adds a flattering note as it fills the yawn at the neck, but because it wears a crown. Which is, of course, just one more Royal touch! It comes in the Coronation colors . . . but for this house coat you'll want the pure white, to go with the white cord piping and fringe. The crown is, incidentally, a good-sized rhinestone and jeweled crown pin, which can, of course, be worn on other things. All for a lone dollar at the New Hovey's. Not the Royal Robe, of course . . . that's still $10 or so, over at Filene's.

Garden Gifts Bazar At Little Tree Farms

The next time you're out motoring and have no particular destination in mind, suppose you give yourself one . . . and head in the direction of Framingham Center, where you'll stop at Little Tree Farms and take in their Garden Gift Bazar, which is quite different from the general run of bazars, inasmuch as it devotes itself to plants and their various accessories. But if you have a real love for plants and everything that goes with them, we suggest that you allow yourself plenty of time in which to browse around and drink in all the unique loveliness they've garnered together for this display. They've everything . . . from bulbs, plants, garden books, and tools to imported potteries, brasses and coppers, wall brackets, jardinieres and other good-looking settings and backgrounds for plants and flowers. Now of course they have every kind of house plant you can think of (and plenty that you couldn't), and you'll probably remember seeing many of them in your Aunt Nellie's collection . . . which took up all of the space in front of the bay window in the dining room, and leaked over into every available spot in the living room.

But if, unlike Aunt Nellie, you have neither the time nor the inclination to spend half the morning in watering, digging at, and just naturally petting and cajoling the plants to grow and blossom, although you like plants well enough to want them around . . . then you'll be interested in their special display of hardy plants which, like Topsy, "just grow!"

♪ ♪ ♪

Socks and Garters; They're All in One

Have you seen the new Holeproof combination socks and garters . . . all in one? Most of the stores have them now; Walk-Over, for instance. Of course, so far, they're strictly a man's proposition. It means that hitched to each sock is a garter, which in turn means a clean pair of garters with every clean pair of socks, because if the socks get washed, the garters are washed, too. They just can't help themselves! They ought to prove to be time savers, too . . . because if the gentleman manages (manages is the word!) to find his socks, he's also found his garters. Hence we know of several households where this idea should be adopted with open arms and cheers from both sides of the family! 55c a pair, and they're called the Pacer.

♪ ♪ ♪

Intriguing Blouses; Silk Velvet Skirts

If your clothes allowance is limited (and whose isn't!), and your rush of dinner dates with the same boy makes you long for more and more clothes, why not try making up different outfits with the aid of the blouse and skirt idea that's so much in favor right now. It'll prove to be much less expensive than entirely new outfits, and the change of "top" will give the impression of a complete change of wardrobe. C. Crawford Hollidge is ready to show you how to manage all this . . . with an array of intriguing blouses and silk velvet skirts. Which are, you'll be glad to know, quite crush-resistant. (The skirts, not the blouses.) The skirts are cut to fit beautifully and fall into stand-out flares. They come in the regulation street length, for those early dinner dates, and formal length, for supper dancing. The former are $12.75, the latter $15 or so. You top them with their perfectly glamorous paisley lame blouses, which may be either tailored or formal, short or long sleeves. Some of them are in rich, solid colors. Colors such as you see in stained-glass windows. And next to acquiring a roommate whose clothes you can wear, we can't think of a better way of having more changes in your ensemble.

♪ ♪ ♪

Here's a Bed Puff To Get Excited Over

Our neighbor came bouncing over yesterday, all excited over a new puff she'd just bought, and which she trucked along in all its wrappings. The puff was a honey . . . but it was the price as well as the puff that she was gloating over . . . $25.95. Which is, of course, the price during the special holiday sale. It's all hand-made and hand-quilted, with the tiniest of stitches all sewn into an attractive design. The covering is a fine quality celanese. It was blue, but she had a list of the other available colors, because she'd been assured that it was no less than a regular $25 buy . . . and she figured that with what she'd saved she could buy almost another one! The colors are orchid, green, rose, brown, champagne, peach and gold. In size 72x87. At T. D. Whitney's. J. T.

(A regular Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Feature)

End to Dual Office Holding in R. I. Goal Of Two Movements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5—With the General Assembly at its special session next Tuesday scheduled to entertain a resolution which would abolish "dual office holding" in the state government, and the cities and towns expected to follow because the movement has the approval of both party leaders, the Providence Board of Aldermen is considering today a measure which will go the State one better.

Alderman Frank Rao at this week's meeting of the Providence aldermen, introduced a resolution which would prevent a member of the City Council from accepting an appointment or election to any office under that body's control during his term of office. Most of the municipal positions are under the jurisdiction of the council, it was stated.

The purpose of the resolution was said to prevent members of the council from accepting municipal positions and then resigning the office to which they were elected by popular vote.

During recent years an election of an alderman or councilman usually placed him in a position for a city or state position. In some instances the council members have resigned to take the well-paying positions, but in many cases they were "dual office holders." This situation caused considerable embarrassment to the Providence Democratic administration prior to the last election and is said to have been responsible for the decreased vote which was registered for some of their candidates.

Several members of the council escaped the "dual office" classification because they received "political plums" in the form of state jobs. This situation is expected to be taken care of in the measure which will be introduced at the State House.

Marconi's Prediction

Guglielmo Marconi, inventor of wireless, predicted trans-Atlantic television during a broadcast on Armistice Day, 1936.

Homes for 150,000 Families Financed Through FHA Aid

Declaring that the Federal Government would like to see every American citizen owning his home, Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, announced in a radio address yesterday afternoon that approximately 150,000 families are today on their way to home ownership through aid extended by the Government.

These families, he said, have secured more than $500,000,000 worth of insured home loans through the FHA, despite the fact that the agency is still in its infancy. They are now living in their own homes and paying for them at the same time.

Administrator McDonald continued in part:

"We were all taught as children that it was unwise to buy anything without having the cash. That is a fine rule, but it would be impossible for most of us to pay all cash for a home, and if we waited until the necessary amount had been saved, it would be a very long time indeed.

"In the meantime, though, we would still be paying rent. So the scheme has been worked out to let the rent money buy the home while you are living in it. This in a nutshell is what the FHA insured mortgage plan does. At the same time, it protects you from the many traps set for the unwary—the extra bonuses, commissions and other tricks so often hidden away in some of the old mortgage methods.

"But, first of all, you will want to know how much of your income you really should pay for a home. . . . After careful analysis, the FHA has determined that a prudent family with a yearly income of $1500 is perfectly safe in paying 2½ times that sum for home owning purposes. In other words, they might buy a home for almost $4000, and, of course, will borrow a substantial part to be paid back more or less like rent over a period of years.

"For example, they would pay down $800 and continue at the rate of about $30 a month until the home is completely paid for.

"But the big thing is, that the house itself, is in for examination and if we should find it to be badly built or of poor materials, we will turn the insurance down. . . . If it is an old house and needs repairs, these will be listed with price estimates, showing exactly what work must be done before the FHA considers it a good buy. Or, if you propose to build a new house, our examination of plans and specifications will reveal any defects or shortcomings.

"The whole plan, therefore, takes you safely along the road to free and clear home ownership in just the same way you pay rent."

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Thirsty bath towels, various colors.	Sets $3.95 and $4.95
Bed spreads	$5.95 up
Lace cloths	$4.95 to $45
Handkerchiefs, women's and men's, with or without initials	19c to $1.50
Guest towels	19c to $1
Linen luncheon sets	$2.25 to $37.50

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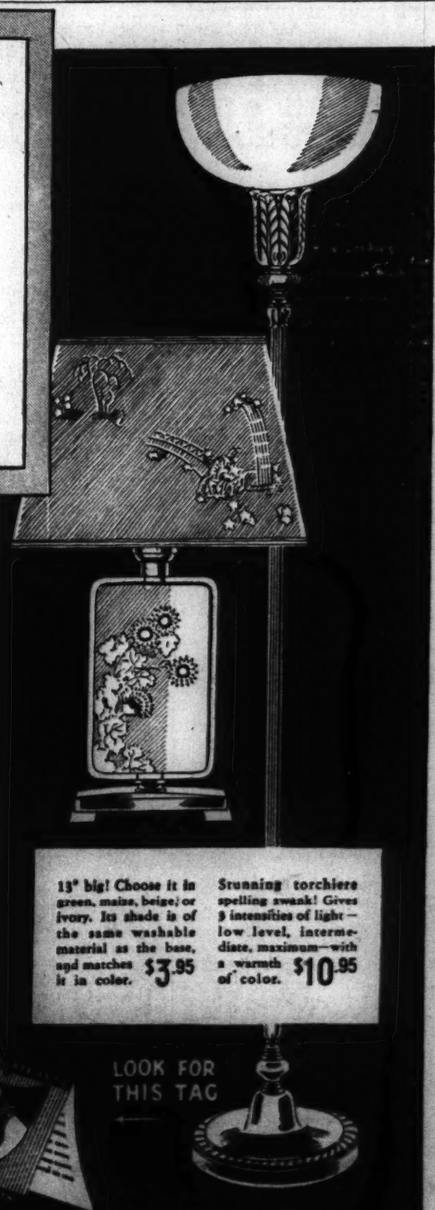
HEAD CHRISTMAS LISTS

(At right) Charming colonial lines in an I.E.S. table lamp that gives both direct and indirect lighting without glare or contrast. $7.95

(At left) A perfect lamp for close visual work. Simple, sturdy, so attractive with gold finish base, gold-tinted shade. $5.95



13" big! Choose it in green, maize, beige or ivory. Its shade is of the same washable material as the base, and matches it in color. $3.95

Stunning torchiere spelling swank! Gives 3 intensities of light—low level, intermediate, maximum—with a warmth of color. $10.95

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Say "Merry Christmas" to your home with a charming table or floor lamp! Or, if you can bear to part with it, wrap with a sprig of holly and send it to someone you hold dear. Decorative or "Better Sight" lamps are *welcome* gifts.

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"Decorative" lamps add beauty and gaiety to a room. Their light is caressing and soft, but they do not give the *quality* of light needed for reading, sewing or studying.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

No School That Suits Them—So Parents Start One

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Parent-Built Schools

Country Day in Plan They Indicate a New Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, Ill.

INSTEAD of mother taking Johnny over to the school when he was big enough to enter, she has built a school for him—and not in one city alone, but in several. Parent-founded schools modeled along progressive lines have in fact passed the pioneering stage. Conservative educators frowned on them 18 years ago. Their informal ways of teaching children and the unheard-of plan of mothers and fathers serving on the governing board and taking part in the running of the school, was bound to interfere with proper preparation of the children for college, many thought. And only a few daring parents went ahead.

But "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." And today young people from these schools established by parents have arrived in college as well and better equipped than had they come over the paths of the traditional schools. So say college records.

But why should parents build schools? How did they go about it?

Their schools had different beginnings. One, in Ohio, was a tiny kindergarten class started in Cleveland by four mothers in 1918. They wanted more for their children than the crowded public schools could give—a fuller measure of character training along with the three R's, a chance for the children to be doers and not just receivers.

Giving Children Responsibilities

In the average school and modern city home everything was done for children, these mothers reflected. The janitor kept the school tidy. At home grown-ups and work-eliminating conveniences left few responsibilities to youngsters. In neither place was there room to raise animals, "make things," or to gain more than a bowing acquaintance with nature.

So a new kind of school was envisioned. The kindergarten class was begun. It grew. Grades were added one by one. Today there are classes for children from pre-school age through junior high. There are simple, homelike school buildings, surrounded by acres of meadows and woods for an outdoor work-and-play shop.

In Illinois, a wish to keep home circles unbroken after the World War led to parents of a suburb of Chicago founding a school. They had had enough of separations and wanted to keep their children home—not send them East to private preparatory schools, as had been the custom. But there were no such schools at hand. So they started one.

An outstanding educator of "progressive education" ideals was obtained for headmaster. An abandoned boarding school building was rented. Well-to-do parents amused to hammering, painting, and sewing drapes pitched in and helped rejuvenate the building.

Townsmen, among them those who had no children of their own, helped guarantee a deficit of $10,000 a year for five years to run the school. But so successful was the venture that after the first year there were no deficits. And the first year it was only $5000.

College Records Are Good

Now the building, with its acres of surrounding grounds, has been purchased. Other structures have been added. And college records of young people prepared here are a proof that the pudding is good.

Some Missouri parents in 1914 wanted to start a school "based on the activities of childhood." It began in a small way, but grew like a rolling snowball. Today there are six grades and a kindergarten. Besides a homelike school in the city there is a "glorified country school" with 16 acres of the out-of-doors belonging to it.

These three middle-western schools—typical of many established by parents—are the Park School of Cleveland, Ohio, the North Shore Country Day School of Winnetka, Ill., and the Community School of St. Louis, Mo.

These schools are of the "country day" kind. The children live and work together all day in an all-day community of their own. Progressive school methods are followed. Various "projects" make reading, writing, and arithmetic a practical reality and a joy to learn. Each child has his place in the school community and plenty of chances to be of service. Wise and understanding teachers watch to see how characters are unfolding. A little lift is given here and there, and opportunities constantly set before the children to practice, not just learn about good citizenship.

Parents On the Job

And Johnny's mother has more than a company acquaintance with the school she has built. She doesn't visit it only when Johnny has a piece to speak, or needs extricating from difficulties. She works even more closely with it than does the Parent-Teacher Association in the best public schools of today.

To be sure, perfect balance between school and parents was not achieved at once. One school reports it had too much parent control at first. Then the pendulum swung the other way and there was too little. Now, like the little bear's porridge, it is declared to be "just right."

The Park School at Cleveland has achieved unusual co-operation through an "At Home" held one night a week. Mothers, dads, faculty and children (invited if they bring at least one parent—and you may be sure they do) join in games, make things in the school workshop, or toil to coax harmony out of an embryonic orchestra.

Mothers are so interested in the North Shore Country Day School in Winnetka that a group of them give up one day a week to run the office switchboard. Two serve at a time. They also act as hostesses to visitors. No "company" acquaintance will do for this. They must know all the ins and outs of the school, and are trained for their work. In many other ways the parents help at this already famous progressive school. They form, it is declared, one side of an equilateral triangle—the faculty and pupils being the other two sides.

Parents are grade chairmen at the Community School of St. Louis. They work with the teacher to make home and school better acquainted. There are child study courses for mothers, and evening lectures for both parents.

But how do the children like the schools parents have built?

If in one family, along with reports of school lessons well learned, the youngsters brought home glowing accounts of following rabbit tracks across the snow; of helping the nature teacher prune trees of many varieties; of building a chicken house; of visiting a railroad roundhouse to see how an engine runs, or a factory to watch it at work—well—what would you think?

GRACE M. MILLER

Scenes From Three Parent-Founded Private Schools. Upper, Left—Main Building of the Park School, Cleveland, Ohio, Showing Court Outside Kindergarten. Oval—Auditorium of the North shore Country Day School, Winnetka, Ill. Right—Children of the Park School on a Yule Log Hunt at a Cabin in the Woods at Christmas Time. Below—Sixth Grade Children of the Community School, St. Louis, Mo., Building an English Castle. Besides Gaining a Better Idea of History They Are Learning to Work Together and to Realize the Importance of Each One's Contribution to a Whole Project.

Side Lights on Discipline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Filey, Yorkshire

"TEACHER *dia* cane me this morning. Oh, I *will* cane my children when I grow up!"

I looked up in surprise. The hard, vindictive tones were not those of my usually cheery little companion. (We were chopping wood together, two comrades sharing a common task.) The chance remark set me thinking. I saw then why minorities, once granted sovereign rights, proceed in their turn to oppress their minorities. I knew then why schoolboys are themselves the strongest supporters of the "fagging" system.

Then my thoughts turned to another young delinquent who was convicted in school of some slight error. The rest of the class raised a protest. "It's too bad!" they declared, "it's the first bad mark Nell has had this term." But they were silenced by the wrongdoer herself. "It's all right," she said, "I knew I was being naughty. I know I deserve it." She therefore bore no grudge to be handed on to a new generation.

It is not sufficient, however, that we as teachers should be just in our dealings with our children. We also have our bundle of wood to chop, and no child fault is likely to be half so tough and refractory to overcome as the teacher fault of self-righteousness and hypocrisy.

Rebuking the Fault and Not the Child

When my small wood-cutting friend came to a stick too stubborn for her small ax, a well directed blow from my heavier tool often split the wood. There are times when a cutting rebuke seems helpful—provided we cut the fault and not the child. In this connection, I remember being in charge of a girls' play. It so happened that at the final rehearsal the players in one of the most serious and important scenes succumbed to a fit of giggling. I bore it for a little while, and then called for the curtain to be lowered until the players could regain self-control.

After a brief pause the curtain was again raised and this time the scene was played, not only without a hitch, but better and more earnestly than ever before. While my thought was still full of appreciation for the beautiful display of acting, I noticed one of the chief players hovering near with apologies for the breakdown. Instinctively I recognized that she did not expect approval, so I gave her the curt reprimand she seemed to expect, and she ran off contentedly, our sense of comradeship not one whit impaired, but actually deepened by the trivial little incident.

The correcting of a fault should be regarded as an occasion for hope and rejoicing, not one for gloom and humiliation. I was once disturbed by the fact that a company of Girl Guides, high-spirited and intelligent, were more than usually heedless and irresponsible. Gentle warnings had no effect. It seemed necessary to deprive the Patrol Leaders of the positions of which they were hardly worthy, although I well realized the consternation that would ensue. As a preparatory step I gave out the Company motto for the evening: "When you're up to the neck in cold water, be like the kettle and sing." And just before Taps I announced the dire news.

'On the Red Tie You Can Rely'

The self-control with which the announcement was received was beyond all praise, though nothing was said at the time and a devastating gloom fell upon the usually lighthearted little company. Later I explained that their constant neglect of my requests had not offended me but had constituted an infringement of the Guide Law that they and I were trying to obey. Then, after praising their courage and restraint, I reminded them of the Eighth Law, which says: "A Guide smiles and sings under all difficulties." Whereupon the cloud of depression immediately cleared and a sense of joy, such as even that merry Company had never experienced took its place. Moreover our motto "On the Red Tie, you can rely" ceased to be a misnomer.

A. DOROTHY HORSFIELD

Comrades in Singing

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Italy

Dear Editor:

Perhaps the contributors to this column would like to hear about a group of boys I know, who are deriving both pleasure and knowledge from singing songs together.

John, the member I know best, has grown up in a land whose people are naturally fond of singing. His Italian nurse sang to him in his babyhood, crooning lullabies and singing ballads to him in her fine voice. He heard the peasants, too, singing *stornelli* in the fields, boys singing as they went hiking or skiing in the mountains, and naturally John sang, too. When he and his friends met by the river, at the seaside, or in the mountains they would sing together. From this custom grew the group.

The boys now meet regularly at each other's houses to sing, and it has become a delightful and fruitful feature in their lives. When they go to John's house in winter they gather round the wood fire, switch off the lights, and in the flickering firelight they sit and sing, sometimes quiet melodies, sometimes rowdy mountain songs, but with a seriousness and enthusiasm that is a pleasure not only to themselves but to others. In the summer they sing in gardens or on roof terraces, and when they go hiking or skiing they sing in the mountains and along the country roads.

By degrees the group has assembled a large collection of songs. During winter sports assemblies or national rallies of young people they pick up songs from all regions—an Alpine chorus which the shepherds sing as they bring their flocks down from the mountains, a fishermen's song from the south, old folk songs, traditional melodies of the Abruzzi, of Sicily, Venice, Sardinia, patriotic and other songs of today.

In this assemblage and revival of regional folk songs there is definite value, for much old folk music has been rescued from oblivion in this way. Collections have been made of the *stornelli* of Tuscany, the gipsy music of Hungary, the ancient traditional words and melodies of many lands. Therefore John and his group are doing more than merely enjoying themselves when they pick up, learn and practice these old regional songs. Once in a while they go and sing in a disk-recording establishment and so secure a permanent record of some song. Now they are planning the publication of a book of songs to be illustrated with original photographs.

In the sharing of these songs the boys have had a good time together. One has been skiing in the Tyrol and has brought back a new song which a shepherd taught him. Another who is joining the group has a bass voice, a welcome addition, as most of the boys are tenors; someone else proves to be a skilled violinist and so is able to play over new melodies for the benefit of those who cannot read music at sight. So it goes on, a perpetual pleasure, an educative force, a focus of good companionship. Incidentally, in however modest and light-hearted a form, it is a tiny center for the saving and safeguarding of old songs.

What John and his friends do can be done by a like group anywhere. There is plenty of folk music still to be picked up, and apart from that there are the vast treasuries of printed song books to draw upon. A singing group, meeting informally for the simple pleasure of choral singing, will find the pastime rich in present enjoyment and profit.

(Miss) D. N. L.

Books of Their Own Choosing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHAT in the world are you reading that stuffy old newspaper for?" queried 10-year-old Johnny of his playmate Peter. "C'mon out and play ball."

"It isn't stuffy," refuted Peter indignantly, then stated with importance, "I'm looking through the reviews of children's books to see which one I want for a present."

"Can you pick out any book you want?" John wanted to know.

"Sure thing," was the reply, "any book at all." Then, all in one breath, "Only you have to be pretty careful to pick out a good one because it'll be yours for a long time and you want the sort of book you won't get tired of."

* * *

As soon as the children in Peter's family were able to read, their aunt had sent all four of them books for Christmas. Since she made no record of what books were sent, and had only a sketchy knowledge of the contents of their home library, it was inevitable that she sometimes sent duplicates of volumes the children already had in their possession. At first they gave these duplicates away but when the aunt discovered it, she asked that they be returned to her, for exchange. This plan, too, they found unsatisfactory, and she finally suggested that they themselves select whatever books they wished to have.

The children were delighted with this privilege, and showed surprisingly good judgment in their choice. Over a period of several years the plan has worked out very satisfactorily.

"But aren't you afraid that they'll ask for western thrillers or some of those horrible detective stories?" asked a friend of Peter's mother. "I remember when Tommy simply devoured every mystery story he could lay his hands on. Surely you wouldn't want to fill your house up with that sort of trash."

"Of course, a little discreet guidance is necessary now and then," was the reply, "but it is surprising what sound judgment children show when they know that they'll keep the books for years. You should see them trying to decide which book to ask for. They ponder and weigh the merits of the different titles on their prospective lists and then ask, 'Will this book be as good 10 or 20 years from now as it is today?' Sometimes I think they're too serious about it. As for detective stories, they learn after the first few that one reading is enough, and that they never go back to such tales. So they just don't ask for them."

"What books do they select?" asked the visitor curiously.

"Here in Peter's bookcase," replied the mother, "are Kipling's 'Jungle Book,' 'Robinson Crusoe,' a book on Bees (he thought last year we ought to keep bees), Stevenson's 'Treasure Island,' A. A. Milne's verses and the Christopher Robin books, a Stamp Catalogue, a 'Handbook of North American Trees and Shrubs,' 'Webster's Collegiate Dictionary,' and 'Tom Sawyer.' The others are all on the same order—but there aren't any dime novels, you see.

"Ann's taste runs to the classics," went on the mother, turning to a case where one shelf was filled with the small leather volumes of the Nelson Editions. "She started with a set of Thackeray when she was about twelve, and has some four or five volumes of his works. She's chosen Shakespeare, too, but here are 'Little Women,' 'Alice in Wonderland,' and one or two of Cornelia Meigs' things, just to prove she's a girl as well as a student.

"The older boys are just as perspicacious in their choice. Sometimes the older children ask for books that will help them in their school or college work. That's how Edward has Marks' 'Engineering Handbook' and Ann her set of Macaulay's 'History of England.'"

* * *

Such a plan of book selection merits trial, at least, in almost any family. In this way the young reader learns to discriminate between books of temporary and lasting value, and at the same time acquires the nucleus of a personal library which he can add to and enjoy in later years.

Sharing Christmas Joys

Wisconsin

Dear Editor:

It seems to me that at no other time is there such an opportunity to build up a wealth of gracious and beautiful memories as at Christmas. That is why my husband and I put forth our best efforts to build up a tradition and custom that we hope our children will carry on.

First of these is the telling each Christmas Eve of the beautiful story of Jesus' birth. This is followed by Dickens' "Christmas Carol." Since our families always receive gifts on Christmas Eve, all ours are opened at that time.

Before Christmas, our children gather up their old toys which can be fixed and painted and take them to the Boy Scouts. This organization always fixes, paints and repairs old toys each year. The children each work to earn the money, then select someone outside the family circle and buy a gift for them. They decide on who shall be gladdened by their gift, and make their own gift selections.

They help with the basket or two of foods which we share with others. As they grow older they are looking for those less fortunate, and suggesting that we help to make the Christmas of others cheerful. We see to it that most of such helping hands are offered anonymously. The mystery thrills our young ones, and helps them to see that in order to do kindly things we need no credit for them, for the glow in our hearts suffices.

When we receive a huge box of holly, it doesn't take long for it to occur to the youngsters that Grandma Black would like a sprig of it, that the hospital would love a branch for each room, and that Aunt Molly was delighted with a bit of holly last year! Thus they learn to share these blessings.

In the week following Christmas and preceding New Year's our youngsters are allowed to bring in their little friends to see their gifts, and while there to graciously serve each guest a glass of milk, some cookies or small cakes. It is such good training for them, so delightful for their friends, that it gives both a little glow of warmth to remember.

We hope that our children will, through these experiences, learn the meaning of "Peace on earth, good will toward men." (Mrs.) E. R.

For High School Revision

The American high school, said Professor William H. Kilpatrick of Columbia University recently to alumni of the Harvard Graduate School of Education, has never accepted in practice the aim that it professes. It claims to be a school for the people; it acts as if it were trying to make research specialists of all its pupils. What is needed is to think first of the pupil as a growing person and citizen and only secondarily of any specialized interests he may have.

Professor Kilpatrick accordingly advocates that the core of the work for each high school year be under one teacher who will think first and primarily of the pupils as personalities to be developed, and only secondarily of subject-matter to be learned. This core-work, home-room teacher would not teach by subjects but by activities, projects, problems, interests of the pupils, as the elementary teachers now do in the best progressive schools. Only as any pupil can make a positive case for pursuing a specialized interest would he be given that opportunity. Such specialized work would be done under departmentally prepared teachers as now, but for the junior high school this would take only a fourth or a third of the pupil's time. For the senior high school, the time allotment for specialized work would be somewhat increased.

(From an address by Dean Henry W. Holmes of the Harvard Graduate School of Education.)

Program Materials

Among program materials offered by the National Congress of Parents and Teachers for use in connection with the 40th anniversary celebration are the pageants, "A Founders Day Ceremony," and "The Spirit of the Congress." A list of Founders Day program material may be obtained by congress units by sending a stamped self-addressed envelop with the request to the National office, 1201 16th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

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Antiques Architecture

Home Building and Furnishing

A Saturday Page

Decorative Arts

The modern house with five rooms and garage is shown in stages of construction by the five lower views here. The first at the left shows that no cellar excavation was required. Others show framing and the fireplace masonry. Two show the enclosure of the chimney top

In the upper row are shown, first, the living room decorated in corn yellow, blue and white. One step up from this level is the dining room, in which the color scheme is the same. At the left in this row we look along the south side of the house and the terrace

A Small Modern House in Needham, Mass.

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

A FEW months ago there appeared on this page a series of articles on low-cost houses, of modern design and introducing some unfamiliar features of construction. These designs were by Royal Barry Wills, a Boston architect who is also nationally well known as designer of dwellings of colonial type.

After the completion of the Monitor series a young married couple engaged Mr. Wills and Hugh A. Stubbins, associate architect, to plan for them a small house of similar modern type, to be built in suburban Boston. This house was completed and occupied in the early autumn, after several stages of its construction progress had been photographed by the Monitor. These views show the more important structural features, as well as the finished appearance, inside and out. They are of particular interest when examined in comparison with our previous published drawings, for no matter how well such drawings may be done, they are always less convincing than photographs as depictions of reality. In this case, although grading and planting are not opens to the east and only the kitchen and bathroom have north windows.

Another provision for benefiting from sunlight is seen in the roofless terrace or pergola, with its cross timbers. In summertime, canvas can be stretched over the timbers to shade the windows, or vines may be trained over across them, foliage making the desired shade. Removing the canvas or the falling of foliview at the upper right; also at the left center of the larger view. This wall is a bold bit of design and serves as an architectural balance for the projecting ell at the right. Also, as seen by the plan as well as in the larger photograph, it provides a support for the long line of the roof and pergola on that end of the house, and shades that end of the terrace from the southern sun.

That Blank Wall

This wall looks rather stark in the pictures, but will be broken by vines and shrubbery when the grading and planting are done. The present view shows this work unfinished, so the effect of the grass terrace supported by a low wall does not appear. Set among pine trees of large size, the walls of horizontal boards are painted dull white and the doors, window frames and trim are dark blue.

As on all the plans which were shown in the series referred to above, there is no cellar. Also, the least possible grading was done, the actual conditions being shown in the small view at the left, in the group. Practically all the soil removal was the digging of trenches 4½ feet deep for setting the concrete foundations. To adapt the plan still further to the natural ground levels, the living room is 6 inches lower than the other rooms.

Construction Details

Other small views in the group show the manner of framing, which is of wood in the usual manner. Outer walls are matched, but not beaded, pine boards over heavy building paper. Rock wool insulation is used and Homasote wallboard, but no lath or plaster.

The right-hand lower view and the one next to it shows how the framing about the chimney has been extended, considerably increasing apparent size of the chimney itself. The reasons for this are partly aesthetic and partly practical. Aesthetically, it produces an oblong area which falls in with the low oblongs of the building itself. Practically, it simplifies laying the roof, as the five-ply tar-and-gravel covering can be carried up the sides of this framing, effectively waterproofing up to and around the chimney flues.

During the severe cold and wind of the past week the heating provisions have been found satisfactory. There are two hot air outlets, one in the living room and one in the area from which the bedrooms and bath open. These outlets indicate the locations of the two gas heaters with thermostat controls, which are 22 inches square and 30 inches deep beneath the floor and are supported by the floor timbers. Three cool air intakes are also provided, one in each bedroom and one in the living room, all connected to the heater by ducts under the floor.

A vital provision of this design is for the addition of one or more bedrooms directly beyond the two that are shown. Such additions are simply effected in this type of construction, where the complications that go with pitch roofs do not enter. One or two more bedrooms would be reached by a hallway that would take the place of the linen and bedroom closets, all of which would be re-located in the addition.

The blue that has been used for the outside trim, windows and doors, has been carried inside, and with corn-yellow makes the color scheme for the living-dining room. The couch is royal blue with yellow piping, the curtains are the same yellow throughout the room. The armchair in the corner is in two blues, one royal blue and one very light. The dining-room table and chairs are rust red, two chairs having yellow seats and two blue. Tableware on the shelves close by is in blue, yellow and salmon red.

Throughout, the walls and ceiling are dull off-white, except the panel surrounding the fireplace. This is plywood with a conspicuous grain on which walnut stain has produced tones ranging from that color to tan. Lighting throughout is indirect, supplemented by lamps. The ceiling is insulation wallboard with edges beveled and paneled in 18-inch squares.

Looking at the south side of the home of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas F. Troy, Needham, Mass., designed for them this year by Royal Barry Wills, architect, and Hugh A. Stubbins, associate.

Students of China

By Mabel M. Swan

TREASURES which members of the China Students Club brought from their own homes to the November Treasure Sales aroused interesting and instructive discussion, as the various articles were passed along at the round-table for close inspection.

An unusual Mocha mug, often miscalled Leeds, attracted much attention because of its delicate mosslike decoration. This ware was first made by William Adams of Greengates, Tunstall, Eng., soon after 1787. It was also made at Cobridge, in 1795, by another William Adams; a few years later several other factories were making it. Doubtless it was made in small quantities at Leeds, thus accounting for it as Leeds ware.

Characteristics of Mocha ware are: simplicity of form, thinness and lightness of weight; tinted bands of orange or other color; and bands and dots of slip in still other colors, slightly in relief. The method of obtaining the delicate mosslike decoration is not generally known. After the piece is formed by the thrower and its surface smoothed by the turner, the ground color is blown on from a bottle or atomizer. Then while the surface is still wet, the piece is placed upside down, and with a camel hairbrush or pencil dipped in a prepared color, the top of the moist surface is lightly touched. This color, flowing down and spreading out, produces the mosslike tracery of innumerable patterns.

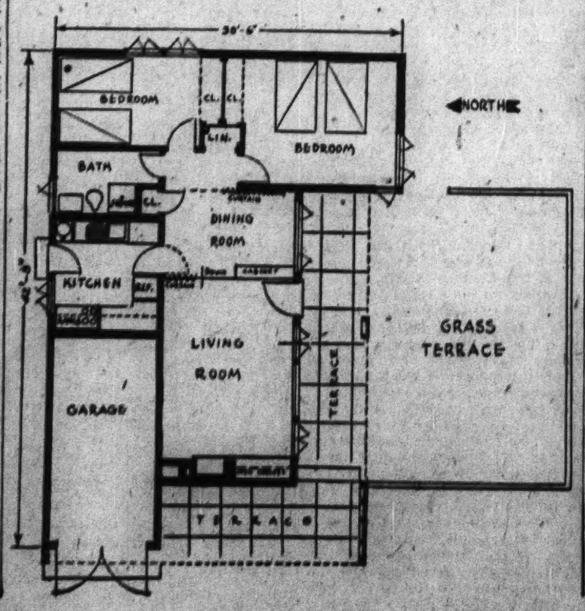
Real Mocha ware has never been produced in the United States, but a variety of this ware, called Moko, has been made in large quantities. This is distinguished from the real Mocha ware by its buff or red body, not white like the English ware. It is colored or mottled by dipping a wide, flat brush into diluted slips of various colors which are spattered over the ware before it is glazed. This method of decoration does not produce the delicate tracings of moss-like forms found on genuine old Mocha ware.

Another treasure which aroused great interest was a Canova transfer printed plate. Canova patterns on English Staffordshire ware are found in several different renderings as well as color combinations, but upon all except the Clews Canova plates, the distinguishing mark is the Canova urn. This is a representation of the porphyry urn which is a memorial to the great Italian sculptor.

One can readily appreciate the popularity of designs which paid tribute to a man who was so prominent throughout Europe, as well as the United States. His statue of Washington, unveiled in Raleigh, North Carolina, in 1821, brought his name to the front in America. Canova Washington plates often portray this statue with the Canova urn in the background. Although they need the inscription "Washington" in order to recognize the figure of our first President, they are a rarity which any collector would welcome in his collection.

finished, the actual house exterior has attractions of light and shade, and of strong horizontal lines of stability, that many of us would not foresee from a drawing.

Among the very first essentials in house planning is orientation, in order that sunlight may be strong where it is most wanted. In this case three rooms are so placed as to have windows looking south, one bedroom



age as cooler days come around, again lets all the sunlight in. This paved pergola extends along the west wall as well as along the south, providing a generous area for out-of-door lounging. All this may be screened without much difficulty, though the overhead section might call for unusual planning.

A noticeable detail of this house is the blank wall seen in the left

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Listed Stock Quotations

• Market Up Moderately; Steels, Equipments, Aircrafts Lead •

Commodity and Money Markets

Some Specialties Rise Fractionally To Point or More

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—Stocks grasped at rallying straws in today's market and an assortment of specialties managed to work ahead for gains of fractions to a point or more.

Many of the leaders, including the steels, motors, rails and utilities, chorned indefinitely and light selling cut down a few issues here and there. Transfers were around 950,000 shares.

Oils Benefit From Price Lift

Those who have been trailing with the utilities and equipments noted estimates that the principal power companies this year will have spent some $275,000,000 on expansion, compared with an outlay of $193,000,000 in 1935.

The boost in crude oil prices was expected to greatly improve earnings of numerous small concerns in this field, which have been working on narrow profit margins, due to heavy consumption, tnere was said to be little fear of over-production at this time.

Interest was shown in the report of the Association of American Railroads indicating the carriers in the first 10 months had an annual rate of return of 2.36 per cent on property investment.

Business News Good

Business news was again a supporting influence and uncertainty over foreign happenings seemed to have wanted appreciably.

Bonds and commodities were mixed, although crude rubber futures jumped to the 19-cent-a-pound level, a new high mark since November, 1929. European currencies were backward in terms of the dollar.

Oils, aircrafts and rail equipments were in the popular column during the greater part of the two-hour proceedings, although some of these gave ground later.

Conspicuous gainers included Newport Industries, Texas Gulf Producing, Poor & Co., American Locomotive, Baldwin, Houston Oil, Standard Oil of N. J., Pure Oil, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, U. S. Industrial Alcohol, American Commercial Alcohol, and International Hydro-Electric.

In a comparatively restricted groove were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Goodyear, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Public Service of N. J. and American Water Works.

A downward drift was exhibited by American Telephone, Anaconda, Kennecott, McIntyre Porcupine, Dome, Standard Oil of Indiana, Woolworth and Gulf States Steel.

Utility Bonds Up Sharply

A further sharp advance in a few utility issues was the principal development in today's bond market.

Fresh interest centered on International Hydro-Electric 6s, which scored wide gains in the last few sessions. In a rapid movement today the price was lifted about 5 points to a new high for the year. American & Foreign Power 5s were bid up about 1½.

Trading was light in many of the recently active industrial convertibles and other trading favorites. The price movement was uneven, with several low-priced rails coming close to the best levels for the week.

The improvement touched Alleghany Corp. 5s, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, and Great Northern 4s.

Fractionally lower were Anaconda Copper 4½s, Rock Island General 4s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s.

U. S. Governments ruled a little under the previous closings. In the foreign section, modest improvement was shown by bonds of Belgium, Canada and Columbia. German bonds of the Japanese and Polish issues gave up fractions to 1½ points.

Wheat Prices Drop Slightly in Chicago

CHICAGO, Dec. 5 (AP)—Wheat prices in Chicago averaged a little lower early today, bearishly affected by reports of snow, sleet and rain in domestic crop territory southwest. The Liverpool wheat market was relatively firm.

Opening ⅜ off to ⅛ up, December 1.24⅝-25, May 1.20½-⅝, Chicago futures then sagged all around. Corn started unchanged to ⅛ lower, December 1.07⅝-¾, May new 1.02⅝-¾, and afterward underwent a general decline.

Boston Stocks

Dec. 5, 1936

	High	Low	Last	Prev.
Aliss & Fish	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Am Pneumat pf	5¼	5	5¼	5
Am Pneumat 1st pf	25	25	25	24
2.50 Bos Mer-Tray	31½	31½	31½	32
Bos & Me pr pf	30	29½	30	30
Bos & Me pf A	8½	8½	8½	8½
Bos & Me pf A pf	16	16	16	16
Economy Groc	20½	20	20	22
4.50 Eas G & F pr pf	67	67	67	67
East Mass R	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
East Mass R pf	8½	8½	8½	8½
East Mass R pf A	5½	5½	5½	5½
Eastern SS	12	12	12	12
5.00 Employers Group	155	155	155	155
1.50a Employer's Group	23	22¾	22¾	23¼
4.00a General Capit	44½	44½	44½	43½
Gilchrist Co	15½	15	15	15½
Hathaway	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Isle Royal	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Lowe's Bos	16	16	16	16
Mass Util Assn	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
1.00 Merrimack Mfg	54½	54½	54½	54½
6.00 N E Tel & Tel	135	135	135	135
Nor Butler	5½	5½	5½	5½
Old Colony RR	20	20	20	19½
Quincy Mining	2	2	2	2
2.00 Reece Fin Mach	33½	33½	33½	33½
4.00 Torrington	99½	99	99	99
1.00 Un Twist Drill	27½	27½	27½	27½
Utah Apex	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
Utah M & T	95c	95c	95c	95c
4.00a United Shoe M	84½	84	84½	84
1.60 United Shoe M pf	46½	46½	46½	46½
Waldorf Syst	10½	10½	10½	10½
Ver de Mont	131½	131½	131½	,,

a—Partly extra.

Cotton Prices

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

New York	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Dec	12.21	12.23	12.15	12.20	—.04
Jan	12.01	12.05	12.00	12.04	—.02
Mar	12.02	12.03	11.96	11.98	—.03
May	11.88	11.90	11.84	11.86	—.02
July	11.74	11.78	11.71	11.74	—.02
Oct	11.21	11.24	11.19	11.21	—.02

Spots—12.96 off 5 points. Tone at close steady.

Wide Futures (Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.	Prev. Close
Mar	12.79	12.82	12.76	12.80	—.16	12.96
June	14.30	14.30	14.19	14.19	—.11	14.30

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Dec. 5	Last Dec. 4
18¾	9¾	Adams Express (.80b)	15½	15	15½	15½
35¾	17½	Adams Millis (1¼b)	30½	30¼	30½	31
21½	1½	Advance Rumely	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
84½	39	Air Reduction (1½)	73¾	72¾	73¾	73¾
4½	2	Airway Elec App	4½	4½	4½	4½
27½	13	Alaska Juneau (.80f)	14¾	14	14¼	14¼
5½	3¼	Alleghany Corp (h)	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
61½	12¾	Alleghn pf ww xxd (1½)	28¾	28	28	27
60	15½	Alleghany pf xw (h)	28	28	28	28
60½	12¾	Alleghn pf ww XL (h)	58¾	56	58½	57
54½	37	Alleghany pf pf (h)	48¾	43½	48¾	48½
48¾	38¾	Alleghany Steel (1.40)	38	37½	38	38
24	22	Allied Mills (¼b)	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¾
20½	6¾	Allied Stores	18¾	18½	18½	18½
71½	35¾	Allis Chalmers (1½b)	68¾	68¼	68¾	68
34½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1¼)	53¾	53¼	53¾	53¾
5¾	¾	Amal Leather	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
29¾	14¾	Amal Lthr pf	27	27	27	27
135½	75	Amerada (2)	134½	134½	134½	135
73	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	68¾	68¼	68¾	,,
13½	11¾	AmCan (.45)	13b½	11b	11b	11b½
45¾	30	Am Car & Fdry	54	52¾	53	53
40¾	31	Am Chain (1b)	39¾	38¾	40¾	41¾
34	27	Am Coal (4)	34	33¾	33¾	,,
35¾	20½	Am Cont Alcohol (½b)	23½	21½	23½	21½
32	16¾	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	20¾	20	20¾	20
7½	4¾	Am Encaustic (.60)	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¼
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	8¾	8¼	7	6¾
56½	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	53½	53½	53½	53½
20¾	12	Am & For Pow 2pf	17¾	17¾	17¾	18
13¾	11	Am Hardtap (1)	12	12	12	12
8½	4¾	Am Hide & L	7	6¾	7	7
51¾	37	Am Home Pr (3.40f)	50¾	50½	50½	50½
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
18½	9¾	Am International (.40b)	14½	14	14	14
65	33½	Am Locomotive	44¾	43¾	44	44
39¾	21	Am Mach & Fy (1f)	23¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
15	10	Am Mach & Met (.60)	11¾	11¼	11¼	11¾
54½	27	Am Metal	49	48	48	48¾
14¾	7½	Am Power & Lt	11	10¾	10¾	10½
74½	38¾	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	65	65	65	,,
27⅝	18¼	Am Radiator (.60f)	23½	23¼	23¾	23½
37	23¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20f)	33¾	34¾	35	34¾
45	25¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	39	39	39	38½
105½	54¾	Am Smelt & Ref (3)	94¼	94	94	96½
73½	37½	Am Snuff (3f)	68	68	68	,,
61¾	20½	Am Steel Fdries (1b)	61	60¼	60¾	60¾
38	24¾	Am Stores (2)	28	28	28	28
48¾	25	Am Sugar Ref (2)	53¾	52¾	53¼	53
190½	149¼	Am Tel & Tel (9)	167½	167½	167½	168¼
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	90¾	89½	90¾	180
17½	8½	Am Type Fdrs (b)	16¾	16¼	16¾	16¾
27¾	19¼	Am Wat W&E (.60b)	26½	25¾	25¾	25
14¾	7¾	Am Woolen	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¼
70¾	33¾	Am Woolen pf (4g)	69¾	68¼	68½	68½
2	¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
10	4½	Am Wr P pf (h)	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	5	4¾	4¾	5
55¾	28	Anaconda Cop (1f)	48¾	47¾	47¾	48¾
87	35	Anaconda Wire (2f)	78¼	78¼	78¼	79
20¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	20	19½	19¾	20¼
7	3	A P W Paper	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
17¾	8¾	Armour Ill	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
62¾	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½f)	58¾	58¾	58¾	58½
18¾	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¾
22½	8¼	Artloom Corp	18¾	15¼	15½	15¾
27½	13¾	Asso Dry Goods	25	24½	24¾	24½
37¾	18	Atchison T&SF (2b)	32	31	32	32
107	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	104	103½	103½	103¾
48½	21¾	Atl Coast Line (1b)	48	47¼	47¼	47¾
31½	11	Atl Gulf & WI	25½	23¾	25¼	26
54¾	13¼	Atl Gulf&WI pf	46	46	46	,,
35¾	24¾	Atl Refining (1f)	31¾	31	31¾	31½
54½	26¾	Auburn Auto	33	33	33	33
7¾	4¾	Aviation Corp Del	6½	6¾	6¾	6¾
		—B—				
11¾	2½	Baldwin Loco (h)	10¼	9	9¾	9
42¾	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	41¾	41¾	41¾	40½
26½	15¾	Balt & Ohio	22¼	21¾	22¼	21K
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	35¾	35½	35¾	35¾
9¾	2¾	Bald And (h)	8¾	8	8¾	7¾
1¾	¾	Bangor & Aroos rt wi	¾	¾	¾	¾
34¾	21	Barber Co (½b)	32½	31	32½	30¾
78¾	13¾	Barker Bros	27¼	26¼	27¼	26
20¾	14½	Barnsdall A (.80)	20¾	20¼	20½	20½
20¾	18¾	Baruch Cigar (.60f)	19½	19	19½	19¼
114¼	110	Baruch Cigar pf (7)	113½	113½	113½	,,
28¾	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	26	25¾	26	25½
103½	85	Beech-Nut Pack (4f)	103½	103½	103¾	102¾
16¾	13½	Belding Hem (1)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
23¾	21¾	Bendix Aviation (1½b)	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
25¾	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½f)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
72	48	Best & Co (2½)	67½	67½	67	43
1¾	1½	Black & Decker rt wi	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
78¾	45¾	Beth Steel	72¾	71¾	71¾	71¾
20	16¼	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	19½	19¼	19½	19¾
61	23	Bigelow Sanford (1f)	55	54	55	55
20¾	14½	Blaw Knox (.80)	21	20	21	20¾
32½	18¼	Black & Decker (¾)	29½	29½	29½	29¾
120	77¼	Blumenthal pf (7)	116	115	116	115
27	16¾	Boeing Airplane	37¾	36½	36½	35¾
45¾	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
96½	80¼	Bon Ami A (5b)	94¾	94½	94½	,,
32¾	25¾	Borden (1.60)	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
90¼	64	Borg Warner (4)	85	84¾	85	85½
5¼	1½	Botany A pf (h)	4½	4¼	4½	4½
18¾	12¼	Bridgeport Brass (.40f)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
64½	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2f)	58½	58½	58½	58½
58¼	40¼	Brooklyn Ban T (4)	53¾	53¾	53¾	54¼
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	101½	101½	101½	102
12¾	4½	Brooklyn Queens	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¾
57	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	50	50	50	50
65½	45	Brown Shoe (3)	55	54	55	,,
21¾	8¼	Brunswick Balke	19¾	19¼	19¾	19¾
18½	8¾	Bucyrus Erie	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
15¾	9¾	Budd Mfg	13¾	13¾	13¾	13½
14	8¾	Budd Wheel (.20b)	10¾	10¼	10¼	10¾
34½	20½	Bullard (1¾b)	32½	31¾	31¾	31¾
50¾	11½	Bulova Watch	55¾	55¼	55¾	55¾
34¾	25	Burroughs Add (.60f)	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
33½	8½	Bush Term deb (h)	30	30	30	30
21½	14¼	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	20¼	20¾	20¼	20¼
16¾	7¾	Butler Bros (.60b)	15	15	15	15
6¾	2¾	Butte Coo & Zinc	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
33¼	21	Butler pf (1½)	31	31	31	31
27¾	16½	Byers	26½	25¼	25¼	25½
86¾	54¼	Byers pf	83¼	82½	83	83½
33¾	22	Byron Jackson (1f)	29¾	28¾	28¾	29
		—C—				
44⅞	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	42¾	42¼	42¾	42½
3	⅝	Callahan Z & L	2⅝	2¼	2¼	2⅜
16½	6	Calumet & Hecla (.75b)	13	12¾	12¾	13
48¾	39	Campbell W&C (1f)	43¾	43	43	43
20⅜	18¾	Canada Dry	19¾	19½	19¾	19¼
16	10½	Canadian Pacific	13¾	13	13	13
68¾	37	Cannon Mills (4b)	62½	62½	62½	,,
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
91	54¼	Caterpillar Trac (2f)	89½	88¾	89¼	89¼
32½	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	28¾	27¾	27¾	27¼
25¼	25¾	Central Aguirre (1½f)	34½	34½	34½	34¾
97	35	Central RR of NJ	38¾	38¾	38¾	39½
8¾	6¾	Central Foundry	8	7¾	8	7¾
54	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	67½	66¾	67½	67¼
71	57½	Certain-Teed pf (6)	67	67	67	67½
27	19	Champion Pap (1)	25¾	25½	25¾	25½
100	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	87	87	87	88
77¾	51	Ches & Ohio (2.80f)	68	67¾	68	67½
6¾	2¾	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6
2¾	1¼	Chi & Gt West (h)	2	2¼	2	2¼
12¾	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	11¼	11¼	11¼	11
33½	25¾	Chi&Mell Order (1½f)	31¼	31½	31¼	31
2¾	1½	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2	1¾	2	1¾
3¾	2¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	4	4	4
11¾	2½	Chi & N'western (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
12¾	6¾	Chi & N'western pf (h)	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
24¾	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	23¾	22¾	22¾	23¾
3	1½	Chi RI I&P (h)	2	2	2	2
9	3¼	Chi R&P 6% (h)	6	5¾	5¾	6
8	2¾	Chi R&P 7% (h)	6	6	6	6
32½	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	26½	26¼	26½	25½
14¼	7	Childs Company	13½	13¼	13½	13½
15¾	5¾	Chile Copper (1)	15	15	15	15
25¾	24½	Chrysler (4.20b)	122¾	122	122¾	122¾
23	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½
89¾	72½	City Ice & F pf (6½)	88¼	88¼	88¼	88¼
13½	4¾	City Stores	11¼	11	11	11¼
46¾	23¾	Clark Equipment (1.60f)	33	33	33	32½
47½	33	Cleve Graph Br (2)	39½	39½	39½	39¾
134	84	Coca Cola (3f)	125½	125½	125½	,,
26¾	12	Colgate-Palm-P (.40f)	17¾	17¼	17¼	17¾
106½	100	Colg-Palm-P pf (5)	103	103	103	,,
66½	39½	Collins & Aikman (2f)	59½	59¾	59½	58½
44¾	26¼	Colo F&Ir	43½	41¾	43¾	43½
27¾	19¾	Colo & So 1pf	30¼	30¼	30¼	29¾
26	16	Colo & So 2pf	25¾	25½	25½	,,
23¾	14	Columbia Gas (.40b)	17¾	17½	17¾	17½
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (6)	104	104	104	104
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	97	97	97	97
51¼	42	Columbia P pf (2¾)	43	43	43	43
32¾	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1f)	30½	30¾	30½	30¼
20½	14	Columbia C vtc (4f)	116	118	118	119
84½	44	Comm Credit (4f)	73½	73½	72½	73¾
91¾	55	Comm Inv Tr (4f)	81¾	81¼	81¾	82
24¾	14½	Comm Solvents (.60f)	16¾	16	16¼	16¼
6	2½	Commrcial & Bo	3½	3½	3½	3½
82	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	73	72	73	73½
12½	7	Conde Nast Pub	11¾	11¾	11½	11½
44½	30½	Congoleum Nairn (1.60f)	34¾	34½	34½	34½
29¾	16	Congress Cigar (2b)	19¾	19¾	19¾	,,
17	8	Consol Cigar	15½	15¼	15½	15¼
9	2	Consol Coal 4te	8	7½	8	7½
36	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	31	30¾	31	30¼
48¾	20¼	Consol Ed NY	40¾	40¾	40½	41¾
29¾	17¾	Consol Laundries	24	23¾	23¾	23¾
15¾	11½	Consol Oil (.60f)	14¾	14½	14½	14½
12¾	8½	Consol Rys Cu pf	11¾	11¾	11¼	11½
1¾	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	1¼	,,	,,	,,
28¼	15¾	Container n (1f)	19¾	19½	19¾	19¾
28¾	16¾	Cont Baking B	23	23¼	27¾	28
,,	,,	Cont Baking B	3½	3	3	3¼
87½	67½	Cont Can (3)	68½	67¾	68½	68
24¾	17¾	Cont Dia Fibre (3)	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
46	35½	Cont Insurance (1.20f)	43¾	43½	43¾	43¾
46	28¼	Cont Motors	3¼	3	3	3
39¼	28½	Cont Oil (½pb)	29¾	29½	29¾	28¾
46	25	Cont Steel (1)	28	27¾	28	27
82½	63¾	Corn Products (3f)	70¾	70¼	70½	70½
5	4¼	Crown Cork rts wi	3¾	3¾	4¼	4¼
7	4	Cuby	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
41	35	Cream of Wheat (2f)	36½	36¼	36¼	36
50½	24	Crane Co	46¾	45¾	46¾	46¾
25¾	18¾	Crosley Radio (1¼b)	20¼	20	20¼	20
16¾	8¾	Crown Cork pf xw (2¼)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
34½	20½	Crown Zeller vtc	17¾	16¾	17	16¾
3¾	1¼	Cuba Co	2½	2½	2½	2½
3¾	1¼	Cuba Co pf	2½	2½	2½	2½
9	6¼	Cuba Ry pf	10½	10½	10½	10½
31¾	21¼	Cuban Am Sug	25½	25¼	25¼	25¼
34½	25½	Cudahy Packing (2½b)	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
24½	16¾	Curtis Publishing	20½	20½	20½	20¾
7¾	4	Curtiss-Wright	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
21¾	10½	Curtiss-Wright A	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
90	59	Cushman's (3½)	80	80	80	80
		—D—				
101½	78	Davega St (.30f)	94	94	94	92
32½	27	Deere & Co pf (.40)	31½	31½	31½	30¾
23½	19½	Deisel W G (1f)	22	21¾	22	22
54¾	36¾	Del & Hudson	44	44	44	44
27¾	14¾	Del Lack & W	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
7¾	4¾	Denver R G pf (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
152	128	Detroit Edison (4f)	145	145	146	145
11¾	4	Detroit & Mack	9¼	9¼	9¼	,,
45	27½	Diamond M (.75f)	29¼	29¼	29¼	29
17¾	14¾	Distillers Cp Seag	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
14¾	9¾	Dome Mines (2f)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
95¾	65¾	Distillers a nf ww (5)	86	86	86	85¾
82½	58½	Douglas A (4a)	77½	78	76½	78
39¾	29	Dresser A (3b)	36	35¾	36	37½
12¾	7	Dresser B	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
16¾	11½	Drug Inc (1)	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
184¾	133	du Pont de Nem (8.10b)	182	181½	182	183
		—E—				
9¾	5½	Eastern Roll Mill	9	8¾	9	9½
44¾	25¾	Eaton Mfg (2)	37½	37¼	37¼	37¼
8¾	4¾	Thomas Bemis	14	13¾	14	13¾
47¾	38¾	Elec Auto-Lite (2.40)	43¼	43¼	43¼	43½
118	116½	Elec Autolt pf (7)	117	117	117	117½
17¾	10	Elec Boat (.40b)	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
9¾	8¼	Elec & Mus Ind(.15b)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
11¾	6¾	Elec Pow & Lt	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¾
69	49	Elec Pow & Lt pf (5f)	68¼	67	68¼	68¼
83¾	55¾	Elec Stc Battery (8¾b)	63	63	63	63½
3¾	1¾	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
116	110	Endicott John pf (5)	113	112	113	,,
10½	5½	Equitable Off Big (.30b)	10	10	10	9½
11¾	11	Erie RR	13½	13¼	13¼	13¾
28	11¾	Erie RR 2pf	24	24	24	24
13¾	12	Eureka Vacuum (.80)	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
46¾	23½	Evans Products (1f)	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
8¼	4¾	Exchange Buffet	8½	8¾	8¾	8½
		—F—				
3¾	3¾	Fairbanks Co	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¼
24½	8¼	Fairbanks pf	21¼	21	21	20¾
78¾	34¾	Fairbanks Morse (1)	44	43¾	44	,,
38	31¾	Fajardo Sug (2)	34¾	33¾	34	34
126½	75	Famous Play	94	91	94	94
7	3½	Fed Water Serv	4¾	4½	4¾	4½
48¾	30¼	Fed'd Dept Sto (.60f)	44¼	44¼	46¾	43¾
46¾	38	Fidelity Ph F In (1.20f)	44	44	44	44½
22¾	20	Fiedler Packg (2)	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
30¾	13¼	Flintkote Co (1)	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
4¼	1¾	Follansbee B (h)	3¾	3½	3¾	3
74½	18½	Food Mach n (1)	44¾	44¾	44¾	44¾
23¾	7½	Foster-Wheeler	17	16	16	16½
103¾	80	Fourth Nat Inv (2.35b)	97	97	97	97
33¾	23½	Freeport Texas (1)	27¾	27¼	27¾	27
53½	31¾	Fuller 2pf	43½	43½	43½	43¾
		—G—				
⅝	⅛	Gabriel Sn rts wi	3-16	⅛	3-16	⅛
7¾	3¾	Gabriel Snub A	6¼	5½	6	5½
30	11¾	Gamewell	28	27¾	28	28
14¾	8¼	Gen Am Inv (.75b)	13¾	13½	13¾	13¾
78	48¾	Gen Am Trans (3b)	78	78	78	78
20	10¾	Gen Baking (.60f)	17¾	17¼	17¾	17¾
17¾	11¼	Gar Wood Ind (.55b)	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
11¾	7	Gen Bronze	9¼	9	9	9¼
32¾	18¾	Gen Cable	22¾	21¾	22¼	21¾
124	70½	Gen Cigar pf (7)	118	118	118	120
53¾	23¾	Gen Electric (1f)	41¾	39

Business and Industry

Consumer Buying Sends Retail Trade Close to 1929 Peak

Commerce and Finance

Fitzpatrick Head Of Van Sweringen Railroad Empire

CLEVELAND (AP)—Herbert Fitzpatrick, 64-year-old attorney, presided today at the visual throne of the former Van Sweringen rail empire—the private luncheon table in the 52-story Terminal Building.

The slender, white - haired bachelor held the seat formerly occupied by the late O. P. Van Sweringen.

Fitzpatrick's appointment as president of Mid-America Corporation was announced last night in a joint statment by George A. Ball and George T. Tomlinson, midwestern capitalists who control the top holding company of the far-flung rail and real estate system.

"We shall expect him to coordinate even more closely the widespread activities of these varied interests, although realizing fully the great loss the properties have sustained in the passing of both the Messrs. Van Sweringen," Ball and Tomlinson said.

Fitzpatrick, vice-president and general counsel of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company, faced two immediate problems:

1. Reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, the 12,000-mile final link of the nearly 30,000-mile rail system acquired by the Van Sweringens.

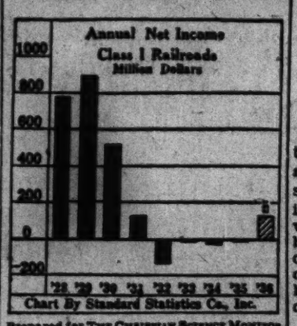
2. Reorganization of the Van Sweringen Company, the principal real estate holding company.

In addition to these, a Senate committee is scheduled to begin Monday an inquiry into the growth of the Van Sweringen railway holding company system. The committee already has summoned Ball, Tomlinson, J. P. Murphy, secretary of Mid-America, and Thomas H. Jones, attorney.

The Van Sweringen lines were extended to Denver by acquisition of Missouri Pacific in 1930. Depression effects, however, ended any immediate further efforts of the bachelor brothers to stretch their rail network to the west coast.

The new rail head maintains a residence in Huntington, W. Va., but has spent most of his time here. Before accepting the vice-presidency of the C. & O. 1923, he was West Virginia counsel for the railroad.

Railroad Net Income Close to 1931 Level



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Class I railroads are expected this year to report net income at about the level of 1931 after four years of operation in the red.

Manufacturing Is Still 19 Per Cent Below 1929 Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While actual output in various manufacturing industries has reached or surpassed the 1929 level, per capita production in general is still approximately 19 per cent below the per capita output of that "boom" year, according to a study comparing production statistics of 1929, 1932 and 1936, made public by the National Industrial Conference Board.

"To provide the same amount of goods per capita today as was made available by industry in 1929, total output must exceed that of 1929," the report says. "This shortage is not accurately shown unless the growth of population is taken into account."

Industries in which per capita production this year has been from 80 to 90 per cent of the 1929 level include textiles, meat packing, sugar melting and flour milling. The automotive industry was rated as operating at 78 per cent of 1929 standards, while rubber tires and tubes, steel and iron, zinc, coke and tin held comparable levels.

Production of plate glass stood at 130 per cent, boot and shoes at 106 per cent and petroleum at 100 per cent, according to the report.

Jordan Sees Entire U. S. Debt Retired Within 10 Years

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—Dr. Virgil Jordan, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, predicted the federal budget would be balanced in 1937 and the entire government debt retired within 10 years.

Former teacher of economics at the University of Wisconsin and a former associate editor of a popular magazine, Dr. Jordan told members of the Association of University and College Business Officers of the Eastern States at their annual meeting:

"The balancing of the budget will be made possible by increased government revenues, rapid repayment of RFC loans and other investments made by the Federal Government and by enforced savings of the workers." He referred to the Social Security Act.

Dr. Jordan estimated the United States was at 76 per cent of normal business activity.

Bankers Hit Federal Levy on Surpluses

AUGUSTA, Ga., Dec. 5 (AP)—An investment bankers' committee charged today the federal surtax on undistributed corporated profits is contributing to "an inflated sense of prosperity" by forcing a record flow of year-end dividends.

The convention of the Investment Bankers' Association of America heard its committee on federal taxation criticize the profits levy as "neither just nor sound" and describe the shareholders' extra dollar harvest as "almost preposterous."

In many instances, the committee reported, payments have been ordered under tax pressure at "possible sacrifice of the ultimate good of the corporations and stockholders" and "contrary to usual sound business policies."

The committee held increased dividends alone were not a test of ability to pay liberal dividends, and said the law did not recognize financial requirements of expansion and additional machinery and building, aside from debt reduction.

The committee's so called for repeal or modification of the federal tax on capital gains and losses, which many security dealers have criticized as an influence in reducing the supply of stocks and thus making for undue rise in prices in relation to earning power.

The committee headed by T. Stockton Matthews, Baltimore, explained it was not protesting against necessary revenue-raising measures but against changes in tax philosophy.

Bell System Adds 76,300 Telephones in November

NEW YORK, Dec. 4 (AP)—American Telephone & Telegraph Company announced today a net increase of 76,300 telephones in service in the Bell System during November.

In November, last year, there was a gain of 93,200 stations.

Retail Business Up 15 to 30 P. C. Above 1935 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stimulated by lower temperatures, widening employment, and rising consumer income, most sections of the retail trade swung into greater action during the past week, according to the weekly review by Dun & Bradstreet. A fresh burst of buying was accelerated by a wave of Christmas gift-buying and a broader demand for all winter merchandise.

"In some lines," says the report, "unit sales have passed the 1929 level, but the dollar volume has yet to set a new record. Sales of toys have been nearly double last year's at some centers, with vehicular goods and mechanical devices stressed. Silverware and jewelry assumed greater importance, and the popularity of radios, cameras, leather goods, and winter sports equipment widened.

"Men's overcoats, shoes, and gloves moved at the most rapid pace this season. Women's coats, fur garments, and children's apparel contributed heavily to the week's enlarged volume.

Volume Tops 1935

"As more shoppers crowded the stores to make their holiday selections while stocks still were fresh, distribution at the key cities was 6 to 10 per cent ahead of the previous week's showing, with retailers in centralized manufacturing centers doing better than the average," the survey continues.

"This brought the estimated volume of retail sales for the country, as a whole, to a range of 15 to 30 per cent over the 1935 comparative. In the New England States, a further increase widened the advantage over a year ago to 16 to 25 per cent. Although curtailed on some days by rain and snow, volume for the East was 15 to 30 per cent larger than in the 1935 week.

"Gathering momentum rapidly, retail sales in the Middle West were 25 to 30 per cent more than in the like 1935 period, the widest margin recorded thus far this year. Colder weather and the largest gift buying in six years put the Northwest 20 to 25 per cent over last year.

"While there was a strong upward movement for the week in the South, the spread over the 1935 retail sales was maintained at 22 to 30 per cent. The increase in volume for the Southwest also was unchanged at 20 to 35 per cent. There was no relief from the maritime strike situation on the Pacific Coast, but retail sales were up 12 to 17 per cent from a year ago.

Wholesale Trade Heavier

"In close alignment with the swelling wave of consumer buying, wholesale volume bulked heavier than that for the week preceding and averaged approximately 25 per cent larger than that for the corresponding 1935 period," according to the report. "Reorders built up the greater portion of the increase, although advance commitments were more in evidence, particularly for staples scheduled for mark-ups.

"Unrelieved delivery congestion at many factories and further price increases have awakened interest in spring merchandise about a month earlier than usual. Inventories of many retailers are considered inadequate to stretch over the Christmas shopping season, and additional supplies of some items will be unavailable," concludes the survey.

Atlantic City Is Ready to Refund Defaulted Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Both Atlantic City and county now are ready to start refunding their defaulted bonded debts at longer and easier terms. Last obstacles to both plans have been removed.

The city commission passed ordinances authorizing issuance of $27,616,000 of refunding bonds with which to take up most of outstanding older issues under the plan negotiated with the bondholders' protective committee. At the same time, word came that the State of New Jersey was ready to go ahead with its part of the county plan, which refunds $3,307,000 of the more than $5,000,000 Atlantic County bonded debt, on which $3,172,369 is in default.

County officials early next week are to take $917,000 worth of $1000 refunding bonds to Trenton, with which to pay off bonded debt to the state and in addition obtain a $553,000 cash loan. With that money the county is to pay overdue interest on outstanding bonds, defray refunding expenses and pay off with interest the $33,000 of county scrip still outstanding.

The balance of the county refunding bonds will be taken to a New York bank and signed, so that the protective committee of county bondholders can pass them out to the members in exchange for the old defaulted bonds they now hold.

Next year, under the agreement, the county must start paying off and retiring its new refunding bonds, starting with $110,000 in 1937 and finishing in thirteen years. The city has until 1973 to pay off its refunding issues and also is granted time for retiring its scrip rather than having to call it in at once as the county must do.

Briggs Plans $1,000,000 Employee Bonus Payment

DETROIT (AP)—The Briggs Manufacturing Company announced it will distribute a cash bonus of approximately $1,000,000 to more than 27,000 shop and office employees on Dec. 22.

William P. Brown, assistant to Walter O. Briggs, president of the company, said the bonus will range from $20 for those with the company one to 24 months to $40 for those employed more than 96 months.

Definite Place in Food Markets Taken by Farmers' Co-operatives

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5—Farmers' co-operatives operating on sound business principles have taken a definite place in the nation's food markets, it was reported by the presidents of the 12 regional banks for co-operatives meeting here this week with the Farm Credit Administration.

"Improving conditions in agriculture make possible the orderly rehabilitation of those co-operatives whose finances were impaired by the depression and I look to 1937 to be a banner year in the history of those institutions," W. I. Myers, governor of the FCA, told the group.

Governor Myers' optimism was echoed in reports made to the meeting by co-operative bank presidents from various sections of the country. Portions of their reports follow:

George W. Lamb, president of the Springfield (Mass.) Bank for Co-operatives: "During the past year, several new co-operatives have been established and co-operative auctions or wholesale markets for local-grown farm produce are increasing in popularity. Northeastern dairy co-ops used 38 per cent of the total loans this year, fruit and vegetable co-ops used 23 per cent, and purchasing associations accounted for 18 per cent of the funds advanced."

F. B. Bomberger, president of the Baltimore Bank for Co-operatives: "Co-operatives in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia and Virginia are in excellent financial condition despite the stress of the depression."

V. R. Judson, president of the Columbia (S. C.) Bank for Co-operatives: "The agricultural co-operative idea is making a slow but steady growth in the area served by this bank."

D. M. Hardy, president of the St. Louis Bank for Co-operatives: "Many farmers' associations since financing their indebtedness with the co-operative bank are putting into practice better business methods and giving more thought to management policies."

Debts Put on Sound Basis

J. H. Mason, president of the Omaha Bank for Co-operatives: "Co-operatives came through the depression with a comparatively low number of failures, but more important is their willingness to heed the danger signals raised during the depression by reorganizing on a producer-member basis and refinancing their debts on a sound basis."

E. A. Stokdyk, president of the Berkeley (Calif.) Bank for Co-operatives: "The vice-president of the Berkeley bank and I made a study of the food markets of New York and Chicago on the way East. We found in both places a growing appreciation on the part of the wholesalers and distributors of the fact that agricultural co-operatives dealing in foodstuffs offer as dependable a source of supply and as high a quality of products as the longer established dealers."

A. C. Adams, president of the Spokane Bank for Co-operatives: "Co-operatives as a whole are learning that hard-headed business methods involving good management, well-planned policies and wise use of credit on a business basis are essential for success."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British foreign trade returns for October show an increasing tendency for imports to exceed exports. The £41,800,000 of exports plus £4,300,000 of re-exported imports are the highest for any month in the last six years. But imports of £80,500,000 are the highest in five years, and leave an import balance of merchandise trade for October of £34,300,000. This compares with an import balance for October of last year of £28,800,000, and brings the 10-month import balance for this year to £276,400,000, compared with £215,500,000 for the same period of last year. During the first 10 months of 1936 imports are 12.3 per cent higher and exports only 3.4 per cent higher than in 1935.

These changes are the result partly of an increased volume of imports, partly of higher prices paid for imports, partly of the rearmament program which requires imported raw materials for home consumption and not for manufacture for export, and diverts manufacturers' attention away from the difficulties of foreign trade toward the easy profits of the domestic market. The volume of raw cotton imported in October of this year was 4.5 per cent higher than in 1935, but the value was 13.5 per cent higher. In some cases (wheat, barley, cheese, etc.) we paid more this year for a smaller volume of imports.

Increased Import Balance

Comparing 10-month totals for 1935 and 1936, we have imported this year roughly £20,000,000 more foodstuffs, £20,000,000 more raw materials and semi-manufactures and £24,000,000 more manufactures. We have exported £3,000,000 more foods, £8,000,000 more manufactures, and nearly £2,000,000 less raw materials and semi-manufactures.

The rising prices of imported raw materials and foodstuffs is in part a reflection of the slight recovery in international trade and of improved economic conditions in countries whose industries have been helped in the past by exports of British capital, and consequently there will be some increase in invisible earnings to offset the increased imports. And our shipping industry has earned a greater amount than last year. But the combined effect of these changes is not expected to be sufficient to compensate for the increased import balance, and as in recent years according to the more or less accurate guess of the Board of Trade our current account was about balanced, it may be that this year we shall end up with a deficit, which unless swamped by capital movements will have to be settled by export of gold.

With these changes in mind there is considerable discussion in London on the future of sterling, and of the three-power currency agreement. It seems to be commonly agreed that British internal prices will rise faster in the future than at present, that the pace of rearmament will not grow less, that the pressure on sterling from current trading will not be easier in the near future. In addition there is at present considerable investment by British in American securities, mainly with the aim of securing capital appreciation.

Control of Capital Movement

The President's discussion of possible control of this and other foreign investment in America, in order presumably to prevent a dangerous boom on 1927-28-29 lines, and a subsequent dangerous collapse aggravated by flight of foreign funds, has met with a mixed reception in London, but on the whole the attitude seems to be to leave the President with his problem, and our sympathy.

Although London may consider sterling overvalued in dollars at present, the Exchange Equalization Fund has to support sterling, partly because the American authorities presumably wouldn't play ball if the pound dropped below its old dollar parity. But there is presumably some limit to the amount of gold which the Fund is prepared to see flow to America in support of a sterling exchange rate it doesn't considered justified, and once this is reached, it's good-by to the agreement.

It is considered in other words that we are doing our bit, and that if anything is to be done to control foreign investment in Wall Street, America must do it, not us. From London it does not seem that increased taxation on dividends, restoration of the capital-profits tax for foreigners would be sufficient to wipe out the relative attractions of trade revival and political stability in America.

The conclusion seems to be therefore that if the international exchange agreement, which was supposed to be a step toward freeing international trade from uncertainties, is to be maintained for any long period, it must be supplement by specific control of international capital movements as such, which some say is robbing Peter to pay Paul.

Recovery Irregular

The matters discussed above, combined with the boom-like conditions on the stock exchange, the emphasis on rearmament in the debates in the House (including Mr. Baldwin's "appalling" confession of how he won the election by hoodwinking the electorate) and the plight of the depressed areas which has been thrust into the foreground by marches on London; all these events tend to focus attention on the irregular condition of trade recovery in England, and the measures which should or should not be taken to prevent an excessive boom with its inevitable collapse. The question is given added point by the returns for October which show employment at a record high level, unemployment at the lowest since March, 1930.

Three prominent economists have just expressed their views on the matter in the Economist. They agree that we are now in the boom stage of the trade cycle, and that rearament should be paid for completely out of taxation in order to avoid further stimulation of credit inflation. They agree that rapid rise of British prices should be prevented by reducing tariffs on foreign goods and increasing quotas. On the whole they do not favor an increase in interest rates at present; but two of them suggest slowing down public works at present in order to bring them into full force in a year or two when the rearmament boom passes.

As might have been expected, these suggestions for limiting or controlling domestic recovery were greeted by many financial writers with jeers of ridicule. Thus in the Financial News Professor Robbins is taken to task for calling the domestice boom a local maladjustment; for wanting increased taxation, freer trade, and stabilization. Under the heading "Gloom" another writer says: "The market has been so accustomed to rising prices that its denizens are likely to disregard the forebodings of economists. Prophets, we are told, are unhonored in their own generation."

Condemns Manufacturers

As a footnote to my recent comments on Jarrow, I quote from the final report of Mr. Malcom Stewart, Special Areas Commissioner, charged with aiding the distressed areas. He has just resigned his position, which was unpaid, because all his efforts have not produced any significant reduction in unemployment in these areas, which as he remarks was not unnatural since the Commissioner's present powers were not intended to enable him to produce results. He tired of the task of prodding the unwilling government to accept responsibility for proper action, and resigned.

In his final report he specifically condemns the action of certain manufacturers on the North East Coast in using their tariff and monopolistic powers, granted by the Government, to kill the Jarrow steel scheme. "The establishment of more economic manufacturing conditions in the future has been sacrificed to procure profits made available by the present good demand influenced by the granting of a materially increased tariff on imported steel, and by the Defense Programme." It should perhaps be added that Mr Stewart is a conservative in politics, and in his own right one of the most prominent and successful big business men in the country.

Drop on Policy Loans Good News To Insurance Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Not only have life insurance policyholders reduced their total policy loans to the normal ratio of insurance company assets prevailing between the years 1911 and 1929 but this total reduction is uniformly distributed in the different geographical divisions of the country, declared Guy W. Cox, president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company before the closing session of the 30th annual convention of the Association of Life Insurance Presidents in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The policy loan data formed part of a general survey by Mr. Cox of the changing character of the assets of the life insurance companies in the last 30 years, which led him to announce the conclusion, supported by detailed tables, that the $24,750,000,000 of investments accumulating in the hands of the insurance companies as security for the payment of $104,500,000,000 of life insurance now in force, has passed through the depression "unimpaired, ample and safe."

Interest Income Higher

He said the interest income of the insurance companies at present remained higher than the present investment market rates, because the larger part of the securities held were bought before the decline in interest rates.

His data indicated that five-tenths of the assets are in bonds, both government and corporate; two-tenths in farm and urban real estate mortgages, and the remaining three-tenths in policy loans, real estate, cash and miscellaneous assets.

The largest sub-classification under bonds now is United States Government obligations, $3,548,000,000 in amount, representing 15.6 per cent of total assets of the companies. Five years ago the corresponding holdings were $348,000,000.

Mr. Cox reported that three-fourths of the net increase in assets in the last five years had gone into United States Government obligations.

Despite the fact that new investments by life insurance companies have been predominantly in government bonds, Mr. Cox reported they were still exceeded in existing holdings by urban real estate mortgages, which engaged 16.6 per cent of the total assets, while policy loans represented 13.4 per cent and railroad securities 13 per cent of the total assets.

Low Stock Holdings

Corporate securities other than those of railroads and public utilities, always have been a relatively small asset item. The present volume of such holdings, at $90,000,000, represents 4.1 per cent of the total assets.

In a total of $11,703,000,000 of railroad, public utility and other stocks and bonds, the stocks amounted to only $510,000,000. Of these, $405,000,000 were preferred and guaranteed; and $105,000,000 were common. The common stocks represented only one-half of 1 per cent of the total company assets.

The total of mortgage investments, Mr. Cox reported, reached a peak of $7,000,000,000 in 1931, representing 38.4 per cent of the assets at that time. In the last five years, however, the real estate mortgages have been reduced to $4,600,000,000, representing 20.3 per cent of the total present assets.

Farm mortgages passed their peak at the end of 1924, with a value close to $2,000,000,000, representing a ratio of 18.7 per cent of the assets. They are now $850,000,000 and the percentage is 3.7.

All real estate holdings, formerly restricted to offices and property used by the companies themselves and representing 2.3 per cent of total assets, have risen temporarily, because of foreclosures, to represent 6.9 per cent of assets.

Speeches at the session were also delivered by Chester I. Barnard, president of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, Thomas A. Crerar, Minister of Mines, Resources, and Colonization of Canada, and Dr. Eugene F. Russell of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

More Executives' Salary Data Are Reported to SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—Reports to the Securities Commission disclosed that F. J. Sensenbrenner, president of the Kimberly-Clark Corporation of Neenah, Wis., received total remuneration of $75,735 during the last fiscal year from that company.

Ernst Mahler, executive vice-president, received $72,292, while William Bonifas, vice-president, $31,991.

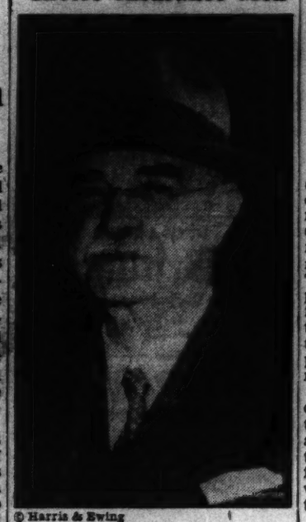
Other salaries made public in annual reports included:

The Cuba Company, New York, F. Adair Monroe, president, $15,130; William H. Baker, secretary, 11,082; William F. Lynch, vice-president, $10,000.

Central Aguirre Associates

Central Aguir Associates for the 12 months to July 31 reports net profit of $2,545,473, equal to $3.42 each on 742,827 no-par capital shares, excluding 10,500 shares in treasury. This compares with $1,598,097, or $2.15 each on 742,796 shares in preceding 12 months.

Cheers Insurance Men



© Harris & Ewing

Guy W. Cox
President of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company

Railroads Income Gain 32 Per Cent Over 1935 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Railway operating income of Class I roads of the country in October and the first 10 months of this year showed material gains over the like periods of 1935, according to data given out by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Association of American Railroads.

In October the roads showed net operating income of $89,651,409, an increase of 19.1 per cent over the like month last year. In the 10 months net operating income was $524,627,844, a gain of 32.3 per cent over the 1935 period. Freight and passenger revenues in October gained respectively 14.3 and 18.5 per cent over October, 1935 revenues.

Net railway operating income in the first 10 months this year represented a return on property investment of 2.36 per cent after payment of operating expenses, taxes and equipment rentals. For the corresponding period last year the return was 1.78.

Largest Gains in South

Southern railroads showed the largest increase in October net income with 32.1 per cent more than that of the same month last year. For the first 10 months, the net railway operating income of the group amounted to $62,339,537, a gain of 45.7 per cent over the 1935 period. The 20 southern Class I carriers reported gains in freight and passenger revenues of 17.6 and 28.9 per cent, respectively.

In the eastern district for October all Class I roads reported $34,029,792, an increase of 21.2 per cent over October, 1935. For the first 10 months the total was $232,917,000 or 23.1 per cent correspondingly above 1935.

Gross operating revenues for all Class I roads in the first 10 months this year were $3,321,921,613 compared with $2,852,818,220 correspondingly in 1935, and $4,512,318,485 for the same period in 1930, an increase of 16.4 per cent in 1936 over the preceding but 26.4 per cent below 1930's total.

October Gross Up $50,000,000

Operating expenses to Oct. 31, this year, amounted to $2,425,814,173, compared with $2,149,914,981 for the same period in 1935, and $3,340,656,001 in 1930. Operating expenses for the first 10 months of 1936 were 12.8 per cent greater than in the same period of 1935, but 27.4 per cent less than the aggregate in 1930.

Gross operating revenues for October amounted to $391,457,301, compared with $341,039,092 in October, 1935, and $477,966,434 in October, 1930. Operating expenses in October were $261,212,360, compared with $232,521,777 in the same month in 1935, and $322,443,081 in October, 1930.

Twenty Class 1 railroads failed to earn expenses and taxes in the first 10 months of 1936, of which eight were in the eastern district, three in the southern district and nine in the western district.

November Cocoa Sales Record

NEW YORK (AP)—November volume of trading in the New York Cocoa Exchange exceeded all previous records, the exchange announced. Turnover was 12,480 lots or 167,230, which was three times as large as in the like month last year. Prices rose 2.7 cents a pound during the month.

D. C. HEATH AND COMPANY, Boston

PREFERRED DIVIDEND 108

The regular quarterly dividend of one and three quarters per cent has been declared by the Directors of this Corporation payable December 15, 1936, to preferred stockholders of record December 12. Checks will be mailed.

M. B. PERRY, Treasurer.

Continental Oil Lifts Crude Price 17 Cents Barrel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An increase of 17 cents a barrel in the price of crude oil beginning on January 4 was announced by the Continental Oil Company. The new price will be effective in the Rocky Mountain territory, Oklahoma, Kansas and North Texas where the company is a large purchaser and represents the first important change in crude oil quotations since January 6, 1936, when the Sun Oil Company advanced prices approximately 15 cents a barrel in the Mid-Continent area.

The Barnsdall Oil Company, the Globe Oil & Refining Company and the Derby Oil & Refining Company announced that they would follow the action of Continental Oil and it is believed in the trade that the advance will be made general east of the Rocky Mountains.

"The bases for such a decision," stated Dan Moran, president of Continental Oil, "are definitely reflected in the drastic declines in crude inventories, the splendid co-operative spirit exemplified among compact states in their proration proceedings and the unusual competitive demand for pipe-line connections."

"A war among producers is imminent unless fair recognition is given their continued adherence to reduced allowables in isolated fields where special treatment will be required to perpetuate the balance that must be maintained among producing states and the law of supply and demand."

The new price for crude oil of 40 degree gravity and above in the Mid-Continent field will be $1.35 a barrel, compared with $1.18 at present. Below the grades named the usual two cents differential for each degree will be maintained, making 31-31.9 degree $1.17 a barrel instead of $1.

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Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Battery Charging and Road Service
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7323
One Block West of First Church

MODERN CLEANERS
Dry Cleaners Laundry
712 N. E. 2nd Ave. Ph. 2-5843

John E. Withers
Transfer & Storage Co.
INCORPORATED MEMBER N. F. W. A.
Two fireproof constructed warehouses, custom corded space. Special service for household goods, private rooms, vaults for furs, rugs, silver and other valuables. Long distance and local hauling. Only experienced white men employed.
1000 N. E. 1st Ave. Pho. 32667-8

BAY SHORE
CLEANERS
6810 BISCAYNE BOULEVARD
Alterations and Dressmaking
EDGEWATER 1789

Clyde Court Beauty Salon
200 S. E. First Avenue
Miami, Florida
We would like to C.U.B.A. Patron of Ours

MRS. BESSIE M. PEARSON
Phone 2-1440

COMPLETE LINE OF
HOSIERY, BAGS and GLOVES
MODERATELY PRICED AT
The Hosiery Shop
Mrs. John A. Gaddis, 117 Seybold Arc.

CUMINGS
Fine Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Bead Stringing—Greeting Cards
108 S. E. 1st Street Phone 3-4921

BUILDING
CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, Waterproofing and All Kinds of Construction Work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
8289 N. W. 34th Ave. Phone Edge. 2313-J

Home Furniture Exchange
Complete line of new and used furniture for homes, apartments and hotels.
763 S. W. 8th Street Phone 2-1109

ORLANDO

MARINELLO BEAUTY SHOP
BEULAH BEATTY
All Kinds of Beauty Work
58 East Central Ave. Orlando, Florida
Phone 43-46

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

KAY & CO., Inc.
Jewelers
Buy a Diamond for Christmas "Do It Now"
18 EAST CHURCH STREET

ENGAGEMENT RINGS...

Contracting Bosch Radios
NEWELL ELECTRIC COMPANY, INC.
Everything Electrical
Phone 9648 59 E. Pine Street

Sole Distributors for
The GENERAL Tire
The Safest Tire Ever Built
14 W. Central Phone 3554

Electrical
HAROLD N. LANG
Everything Electrical
General Electric Mazda Lamps
14 W. Washington Phone 3500

The Angebilt Dining Room
GERRY ADAMS, Mgr.
ORANGE AVE.
Excellent Variety of Delicious Foods Courteously Served
Luncheon from 50c. Dinner from 75c
May we serve you?

CHRISTMAS GIFTS of Distinction at DICKSON IVES

CLARENCE BROWN, INC.
"Things Men Wear"
Orlando, Fla. Phone 4352

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7000 or 7858
Winter Park Phone 413

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

(Continued)

RUTLAND'S
Men's Store
110 South Orange Ave., Orlando, Fla.

CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER-SUPPLY CO.
Mills and Nebraska
Roofing—Paints
ORLANDO PHONE 3112

SHOWN FOR THE FIRST TIME . . . THE NEW

Acrosonic Piano
BALDWIN PIANO STORE
71 East Church Street Phone 5060

MATHER-WILEY CO.
"Good and Bad Furniture"
69 E. Pine Street Phones 4854

THE GIFT SHOP
For People of Good Taste

The Whistling Oyster

On Patio of Washington and Autrey Arcade
ORLANDO, FLORIDA

SARASOTA

Young Electric Service
For Christmas
Radios, Small Electrical Appliances
360 Main Street Phone 2121

Taste the Difference in
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
Bradenton Fort Myers St. Petersburg
482 MAIN STREET, SARASOTA

SARASOTA HARDWARE & PAINT CO., Inc.
"Real Quality and Service"
General Electric Radio
Radio Repair Service
486 Main Street

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Amoco Service Station
COMPLETE SERVICING
At Five Points Phone 2340
Free Parking

MEATS AND GROCERIES
PRUDENCE HASH
MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 Main Street Phone 2299

NATHANS
Ladies' Ready to Wear
Red Cross Shoes, Sportswear
Next to Palmer Bank

The JOHNSON CAMERA-ART SHOP
"Gifts of Distinction"
Fostoria Glass Kensington Wear
Eastman Kodaks, Supplies
Photo Finishing
245 MAIN STREET PHONE 2648

Badger Pharmacy, Inc.
at Five Points
S. D. BOYLSTON, Manager
Luncheonette Service
Stationery — Perfumes
PHONE 2224

The Blossom Shop
Flowers and Plants

CAMBRIDGE GLASS POTTERY
Flowers by Wire
Phone 2331 241 Main Street

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
Knox Hats — Gage Hats
AT FIVE POINTS

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
380 MAIN STREET PHONE 2231

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

In Sarasota It's
MARTIN'S
Restaurant and Coffee Shop
AT FIVE POINTS
Sea Foods a Specialty

PEERLESS SHOP CLOTHES
Smart Styles for Men and Boys
SUITS SHOES FURNISHINGS

Williams Stationery Co.
"Complete Office Outfitters"
GREETING CARDS
BOOKS GIFTS
325 Main Street Phone 2344

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

FLORIDA

SARASOTA

(Continued)

Lightfoot Printing Company
PRINTING
364 W. 11TH ST. Telephone 7157

LaMODE
"Where Quality Comes First, Price Next"
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear
Bien Jolie Corsets
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
251 MAIN ST. "Meet Me at La Mode"

ST. PETERSBURG

ERMEE
"The most exclusive shop on the West Coast"
DRESSES, SPORT, FORMAL; BEACHWEAR
Lucien Lelong Perfumes
Alexandra De Markoff Toiletries
FLORIDA THEATER BUILDING

SHARRON HAT SHOP
Exclusive Millinery
Phone 4319 116 First Ave., N. E.
Opposite Soreno Hotel

CONCORD
Patio Restaurant and Coffee Shop
Good Food—Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinners
2ND AVE. AT 1ST STREET NORTH
Phone 7823 A. B. Chase, Owner

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

PHONE 87824 ESTAB. 1925
E. H. KANISS CO., Inc.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS - JEWELERS
Diamond Setting Expert Repairing
11 FLORIDA ARCADE

VINOY MARKET
The Complete Food Store
432-436 1st Street North
Where QUALITY, SERVICE and ECONOMY Prevail
Our Slogan—The Golden Rule Tel. 5701

BRUCE WATTERS
DEPENDABLE JEWELERS
Gifts Certain to Be Attractive and Appropriate
HOLIDAY GIFTS

Our chapel and service offer every facility and convenience.
The BAYNARD COMPANY
Funeral Home
Dial 4151 770 Fourth Ave., North
Dial 7536

Lowrey's
SMART CLOTHES FOR THE YOUNGER SET
240 Central Phone

"ACKERMAN'S"
NEWS STAND
"Call for your home-town paper"
We sell The Christian Science Monitor and periodicals, also the worth-while magazines
325 CENTRAL Phone 6165

Keller's Shoe Repair Shop

REPAIRS

Exceptionally Fine Work, Dry Cleaning and Laundry
Notice New Location
524 CENTRAL AVE.

ROGERS Dry Cleaners
MAINTAIN THE HIGHEST STANDARD of Work and Service at Reasonable Prices
1700 CENTRAL AVENUE DIAL 4187

TAMPA

Not a Forgotten Man This Christmas!
DISTINCTIVE GIFTS for MEN
Robes, Lounging or Bath | Hats | Gloves | Umbrellas | Suspenders and Garters | Billfolds
Slippers | Neckties | Handkerchiefs | Socks | Underwear
Maas, The Haberdasher

JUBILEE SAVINGS
That Set New Records for Value-Giving
Sears, Roebuck & Co.
TAMPA, FLA.

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
805-808 FLORIDA AVENUE
Tampa, Florida

Warren's De Soto
Cleaners - Laundry
Dyers - Hatters
TAMPA, FLA.

SEE NEXT PAGE

FLORIDA

TAMPA
(Continued)

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Watch Repairing

WERNER S. NELSON
Certified Watchmaker, Horological Inst. of America

KADISH JEWELRY CO.
Room 205 Citizens Bank Bldg.

Old Reliable Shu Fixry
201 EAST LAFAYETTE ST.
High Grade Shoe Repairing and Shoe Polishes
Reasonable Prices
C. S. Unger, Mgr.

Ernest Maas Inc.
TAMPA'S FINEST LADIES SPECIALTY SHOP
Fashions in Good Taste
511 TAMPA STREET
L. MILLER — BEAUTIFUL HOSIERY
ONIE AVEI LEE — MILLINERY
RICE-O'NEILL SHOES

WEST PALM BEACH

In Palm Beach and West Palm Beach
—The Only—
Complete Fashion Store
Hatch's INC.
Clematis—Olive West Palm Beach

Flamingo Beauty Shoppe
We Specialize in
Duart Permanent Waves
"Choice of Hollywood Stars"
Shampoo, Set and Dry, 75 cents
PHONE 4622 2003 SOUTH DIXIE

Fairbanks-Morse Pumps and Refrigerators
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis Street Tel. 5804

BRALEY'S CORNER
AUTOMOBILE SERVICE STATION
Goodyear Tires—Sinclair Gas
Indexed Lubrication
FIRST AT OLIVE STREET PHONE 4000

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

Glidden Paints
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
THE GLIDDEN PAINT STORE
300 So. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

Shop at
Dorothy-Denny's
HATS and SPORTSWEAR
"Just a Little Different"
221 Clematis Street Phone 4846
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

CONSTANT SERVICE
B.D. COLE
Telephone 4117
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
Open Daily 4.30 Sunday 12-2, 4.30

Maxwell House Dining Room
Home Cooking Southern Style
305 South Olive Avenue
Full Course Dinner 50c and 65c
WE SERVE THE BEST Phone 8767

THE RIGGLE SHOP
315 Clematis Street Phone 6051
Now is the time to select your CHRISTMAS GIFTS
Hosiery, Underwear, Jewelry, Bags, Toilet Goods, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Negligees, Robes and many other gift items.

SOUTHLAND BAKERY
Real Homelike Cakes and Pastries
Good Bread and Rolls, Too.
MAY WE SERVE YOU?
3409-11 S. Dixie, W. Palm Beach, Fla.
J. H. ROGERS, O. M. ROGERS Phone 8366

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

THE WINTER HAVEN BOOK STORE
272 CENTRAL AVENUE WEST
WINTER HAVEN, FLORIDA
Mail Orders Filled Phone 22-691
L. DONALD SLOBY, Manager
GIFTS
Office Supplies, Stationery, Art Supplies, Greeting Cards

ALLEN-A GIFT HOSIERY
79c and $1.00 pair
STORY'S SHOE STORE
46 Third Street

FLORIDA

WINTER PARK

ARNOLD'S RESTAURANT
342 East Park Avenue
GOOD PLACE TO EAT
Special Plate Lunch 35c
Sizzling Steaks and Sea Food at All Times
SUNDAY TURKEY DINNERS 60c
Why fight the rigors of a northern winter when Winter Park is less than thirty hours from Boston. Rentals and Sales in Town and Country.
WINSLOW & WESTON
Realtors
WINTER PARK FLORIDA

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 A. M.-11 A. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store for Women Since 1867
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

DO YOU KNOW?
That it is cheaper to have your Rats, Roaches, etc., exterminated by us than to keep them.
Let us explain our Methods. No Obligations. Reasonable Rates.
F. A. YORK, Distributor
ROSE EXTERMINATOR CO.
21 PEACHTREE ARCADE Wa 0343

Chafage's
"Dixie's Leading Fur Shop"
HENRY ROBERSON, Prop.
220 Peachtree Street

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND CO.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

For Fine Foods
at Economical Prices Call Us
ECHOLS & LYLE, Inc.
776 N. Highland Ave. He 0344
1399 N. Highland Ave. He 9780
430 Moreland Ave. N. E. Ja 0546

Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 303 PEACHTREE STREET

"Everything for the Well Dressed Man"
LEW ADLER
Established 1906
113 Peachtree Wa 4887

EAGER & SIMPSON
CORSET SHOP
Corsets, Brassieres, and Underwear
24 Cain Street, N. E.

Charles E. Shepard INSURANCE
Whatever your insurance needs:—I can supply them or give counsel.
2020 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg. Wa. 3793

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4784-R
9-10:30 A. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Marvin's Grocery
GROCERIES AND MEATS
The Store of Quality
Phones 138-139 2105 VINEVILLE AVE.
Prompt Delivery

CHAPMAN'S GARAGE
COMPLETE SERVICE
419 Mulberry St. Phone 2951

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

Col'ins Baking Co.
Bread and Cakes
205 Cotton Ave. Phone 4900

Hillyer C. Warlick
"Be Proud of the PHOTOGRAPH *You Give"*
Phone 767 117 Cotton Ave.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

GEORGIA

MACON
(Continued)

Shop at
Sears
and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO.
MACON, GA.

Snow's LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING DYEING
Phone 6000
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS DRY CLEANING CO.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-5125
Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Lindsay & Morgan Co.
Furniture—Carpets
Interior Decorators

Globe Shoe Co.
PHONE 2-1929
Matrix and Florsheim Shoes
Also Strutwear Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

MASON, Inc.
Lithographers
Stationers—Printers
18 West Bryan Street

Marnez Shop Millinery
Exclusive Agents for Dunlap Hats
Special showing of cruise and travel wear.
3 Perry Street, West Tel. 4396

Citizens Bank & Trust Company
1 Bull Street
SAVANNAH, GEORGIA

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
111 Drayton St. Phone 2-0275
We specialize in making special shoes, Good Shoe Repairing and Dyeing.
Work called for and delivered

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
34 South Market Street Tel. 73 and 158

CHARLOTTE

The Kay Jewelry Co.
presents these new—
Bulova Watches
as a Christmas Gift Suggestion.
These watches can be purchased on the Kay Convenient Payment Plan—10% down and 10% each month.

Bulova "Miss America"—$24.75
A smart and dependable new Baguette. $2.47 down and $2.47 each month.

Bulova "Martha Washington"—$42.50
17 jewels—2 diamonds—yellow gold case. $4.25 down and $4.25 each month.

Bulova "American Clipper"—$29.75
17 jewels—natural gold—leather strap. $2.97 down and $2.97 each month.

Bulova "Treasurer"—$39.75
A thin curved narrow model—yellow gold. $3.97 down and $3.97 each month.

Dial 6125 105 South Tryon Street

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No Job Too Large or Too Small—Each and Every One Is Appreciated
DIAL 5-5191

Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
S. H. Brandt Jr. C. O. Brandt F. W. Christian
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning
Engineers and Contractors
Rely on Reliance

Reid's
DOMESTIC and IMPORTED GROCERIES
Low Prices
1002 SO. BOULEVARD — THE PROVIDENCE ROAD — DIAL 31101 DIAL 31102

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. 10, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris; 16, rue du Mont Blanc, Geneva.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box ——, BCM/CSM, London, are assured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, MASS.—Light, warm, single room; business person desired. 104 Hemenway St. Com. 3391.

BROOKLINE, Mass., Cor. Park and Beacon—1 or 2 rooms, beautifully furnished sunny apt.; refs. exchanged. Tel. after 7 p. m. Long. 0497.

EXPERIENCED house-mother with teaching, secretarial, hostess and organizing experience, seeks position of trust and progressive opportunity to serve January; Englishwoman; highest references. H-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TEACHERS

PARIS—Germaine Bents, 16 rue Anélique Vérien, Neuilly. First Prize French Conservatory. Teaches Piano and the new instrument, "Martenot Sound-Waves." Excellent references.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

SPIEZ, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland—For sale, rent or exchange with other property in Swiss city, high-class modern property, 9 rooms, garages, beautiful park, splendid situation; near station; reduced price. Apply: DIANA, Spiez, Lake of Thoune.

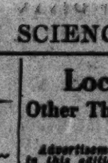
BRITISH WEST INDIES

JAMAICA

"The Sports" ROY MORIN LTD.
27 KING ST., KINGSTON Jamaica B/W/I.
Jamaica's Exclusive Men's Shop
Noted for Square Dealing
English Doeskins, Serges, Worsted, Sweaters, Harris Tweeds, Doeskin Gloves, Foulard and Loom Silk Ties, Irish Linen and Shantung Silk Suits, Indian Pith Helmets, English Leather Shoes.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

BATAVIA—BANDOENG



BONEFAAS
Batavia-Bandoeng
KLOOSTERLINNEN
sterk en koel
HOUSEHOLD LINEN

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

FONNESBECH
The Ladies' Shop
KØBENHAVN

N. THORSØE-OLSEN & CO.
PRINTING OFFICE
HENRIK STEFFENSVEJ 3
TEL. VESTER 3060

FRANCE

PARIS

"SAY IT WITH FLOWERS"
Charles Landrat
FLORIST
Rond Point de Longchamp
Tel. Passy 81-04
Open 7 a. m. till 9 p. m.

LA MANUFACTURE DE LINGE
Colored bed and table linen.
TROUSSEAUX
HANDKERCHIEFS
Our colours guaranteed fast.
DIRECT TO BUYER 1 rue de Richelieu

"Say It With Flowers"
BERNARD
FLORIST
128 rue de Longchamp
Deliveries to All Paris
Tel.: Passy 88-91

HOLLAND

AMSTERDAM

J. CASPARIS van der LAAG
(GROCERY)
KRUIDENIERSWAREN
CHOCOLADEWERKEN
COMESTIBLES
Verkrijgbaar: Alle Verkade's Artikelen
Heinz en Kellog's Producten
Overtoom 71. Beethovenstraat 29.
Tel. 81936 Tel. 94837.

FRUITHANDEL
(Fruit Trade)
C. H. Heerding & Zoon N. V.
Conserven en Delicatessen
Wijde Heisteeg 9, hoek Heerengracht
Tel. 33732

Electr. Model Rund- Kaas-en Varkensslagerij
D. MULCKHUYSE
(BUTCHER)
Bezorging door de gehecle stad
Rozengracht 237 hoek Marnixstraat
Tel. 36164

F. A. RINK
(Plumber)
Lood- Zink- en sanitaire Werken. Aanleggen van Gas- en Waterleiding. Leverancier der Gasfornuizen en moderne Petroleum-Kookstellen. Erkend Installateur der Gem. Gasfabrieken Monsterkamers Albert Cuypstraat 40/45 Tel. 28005

DRUKKERIJ M. J. PORTIELJE
(Printer)
GENERAL ADVERTISING OFFICE
249 Spuistraat Phone 42650

O. A. G. Kauffmann
BLOEMIST
(Flowershop)
OUDE PIJLAEN
Oetewaterbaan 389/390 Tel. 92300

When You **Purchase Goods**
Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—
please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

PH. SPECHT GRYP
ASSURANCE
Prins Mauritslaan 91 's-Gravenhage
Cat3r: Singel 29, Utrecht
Hollandsche Societeit
van Levensverzekeringen Anno 1807
Laat u geen inlichtingen?

KERST GESCHENKEN
Coöp Society "Eigen Hulp" u. a.
Prinsestraat 11, 's-Gravenhage.
Tel. 112174 (3 lijnen)
Het ouderste en beste adres voor LEVENSMIDDELEN
Provisions

BLOEMENMAGAZYN
FLOWERSHOP
L. BEKKER
Groote Hertoginnelaan 113 Hoek Valeriusstraat. Tel 231126 Post Giro 48311

H. J. BAARSLAG, *Architect*
Gediplomeerd en Beëdigd Makelaar
In Onroerende Goederen
Real Estate Broker and Appraiser
Pahudstraat 15, den Haag.
Telef: 773435

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
Court Jewellers
Hof-Juweliers
FIRMA SIMONS
Plein 9a. Tel. 114144. The Hague

"KERSTGESCHENKEN"
J. WESTERBEEK
Confectioner-Banketbakker-Kok
Fred: Hendriklaan 133. Tel: 551204
L. van Meerdervoort 118. Tel. 336042

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS
L. MORGENSTERN
FLOWER SHOP
BANKASTRAAT 48 TEL. 111841

NORWAY

OSLO

JULIE ØSTBYE
N. Slotsgate 17
FLOWERS
Sent to All Parts of the World
Tel. 23432 Telegrams: "Ceres"

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Lagerson's SHOE STORE
Established in 1874
Kungsgatan 4 Norrtullsgatan 17
Stockholm

Gamla Finska Linnemagasinet
Highest qualities of Linen Goods from Finnish and Swedish Mills.
DROTTNINGGATAN 39 Tel. 218558

A. B. Linus Gustafsson
GROCERIES
St. Paulsgatan 31 Tel. 414143

Gunnar Spangberg
Court Florist
12 BIRGER JARLSGATAN 12
Cable Address: Blommor

Ellen Johanson
HAIRDRESSER
Schélegatan 18 Tel. 507413

MIMOSA—*Florists*
Norrlandsgatan 3
Recommend their artistic floral work.
TEL. 117892

CONSUL SVEN M. LAGERBERG
(Law office for overseas Swedes)
23, Västerlånggatan, Stockholm. Tel. 60.48.05

Stockholms Nya Fruktaffär
FRUIT STORE
Birgerjarlsgatan 32
Tel. 200933, 202402

Systrarna Hultgren A.-B.
Svenska Handarbeten & Garner
BIBLIOTEKSGATAN 13

Norrlands Delikatesser & Vilt
Läckra, hemlagade charkuterivaror
JÄMTLANDSBODEN
22 Norrlandsgatan. Tel. 104754
(Poultry and Game, Sausages, etc.)

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

M. LÜSCHER-GLOOR
GRABEN 23
SEIDEN-UND WOLLSTOFFE
Silk and Woollen Materials

BASEL

W&S LEINEN BEST LINEN for Bed, Table and Kitchen. AUSSTEUERN
famous for 300 years
Inspection and Comparison invited
Siegrist
The House for Quality
9, Nauenstrasse, BASEL

CHRISTIANSEN
COUTURE
Tel. 31.695 Austrasse 112
Beim Brausebad.
(DRESSMAKER)

GEBR. RENAUD
Comestibles
Elisengasse 12, BASEL Tel. 23770
(Provisions)

LYDIA SCHARZ
Corsetière
Barfüsserplatz 21 Tel. 46.448

FRIEDA SCHNEIDER
DROGUERIE z. STERNENBERG
Drug Store
Greifengasse 8 Tel. 26.981

MALER GESCHÄFT
F. BOLLIGER-FAUST
UNTERE HEUBERG 12 TEL. 25.862
(Painter)

PAPETERIE
SCHWESTERN ECKENSTEIN
Güterstrasse 244
(Stationery)

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.819
3 P. M.-6 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Modern House and Kitchen Utensils
Basket Furniture, Hardware, Skates, Sledges, Skis and other Sport Articles at moderate prices at
CHRISTEN
MARKTGASSE 28

CHR. Rüfenacht
for the latest Models in
GOWNS, WRAPS
SPORTSWEAR
Spitalgasse 17

Möbel
A. Lüscher
Kramgasse 55
(Furniture)

G. Koch & Sohn
Berner Molkerei
Engehaldenstrasse 8—Telephon 22.325
Tafelbutter, Kochbutter
Yoghurt, Honig
(Dairy)

SPIRA
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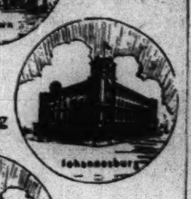

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Monitor Movie Guide

Master Director Cinematises Master Artist in 'Rembrandt'

Charles Laughton and Richard Gofe in "Rembrandt"

Can This Be Dixie? (20th Fox)—Thoroughly charming introductory scenes in this fable about the little medicine show girl who clears the mortgage off the old southern mansion is not quite lived up to by the remainder of the film. But Jane Withers is in top form, and the jamboree of songs and dances, with plenty of incidental plot, is pleasant enough entertainment. Slim Summerville, Claude Gillingwater, Helen Wood, Thomas Beck, Hattie McDaniel. *Family.*

Charge of the Light Brigade (Warner Bros.)—Despite the praise accorded to this highly fictional film drama based on the blunder at Balaklava and inspired by Tennyson's poem, many film-goers will demur at supporting a production which involved wanton cruelty to animals. Errol Flynn, Olivia de Havilland, Patric Knowles, Henry Stephenson, Nigel Bruce, Donald Crisp. *Adults.*

Garden of Allah (United Artists)—Technicolor marches on. Subdued tones rather than its earlier lush brilliance—thrilling blues, buffs and browns—clothe a moving if slow-paced story which deals with inner conflicts of character. Marlene Dietrich, Charles Boyer, Basil Rathbone, C. Aubrey Smith, Tilly Losch, Joseph Schildkraut and others. *Adults and young people.*

Love on the Run (Metro)—That veteran newshawk, Clark Gable, saves another wealthy young woman, this time from foreign counts and international spies. With Franchot Tone as the reporter who is always about two jumps behind his rival, this cross-country film chase over Europe has charm and humor to compensate for the story's impossibility. Joan Crawford, Reginald Owen, Mona Barrie, Donald Meek. *Family.*

Murder with Pictures (Paramount)—Pair program murder melodrama which would be more successful were it not so confusing. Flippant ace photographer harbors a beautiful lady falsely suspected and, though things look blacker than the hour before dawn for a time, he clears her and tracks down the real criminals with the aid of his trusty negative. Lew Ayres, Gail Patrick. *Adults.*

Rembrandt (United Artists)—One of those lavish and highly polished productions to which we have become accustomed from Alexander Korda. It deals with Rembrandt's fall from fame and wealth and shows the tragedy he suffered in the loss of his two wives. Charles Laughton is not always convincing but the extensive cast is more than satisfactory. *Adults and young people.*

The Unknown Ranger (Columbia)—Exciting western about a ranger whose official position is kept secret while he tracks down cattle rustlers. Good photography and acting. Robert Allen, Buzzy Henry, Martha Tibbets, Harry Woods. *Family.*

Winterset (RKO)—Despite the new happy ending this is a distinguished film from Maxwell Anderson's play. A good deal of the blank verse has been retained as well as three members of the original cast—Burgess Meredith, Margo and Eduardo Ciannelli. John Carradine, Edward Ellis, Paul Guilfoyle, Maurice Moscovitch, Stanley Ridges. *Adults and young people.*

Without Orders (RKO)—Plucky air hostess brings the big transport through a storm with the help—via radio—of the hero when the cowardly pilot knocks his assistant unconscious and bails out. There are some thrilling moments and good photography, but the film is not very believable. Sally Eilers, Robert Armstrong, Vinton Haworth. *Adults and young people.*

Pictures of Lasting Interest

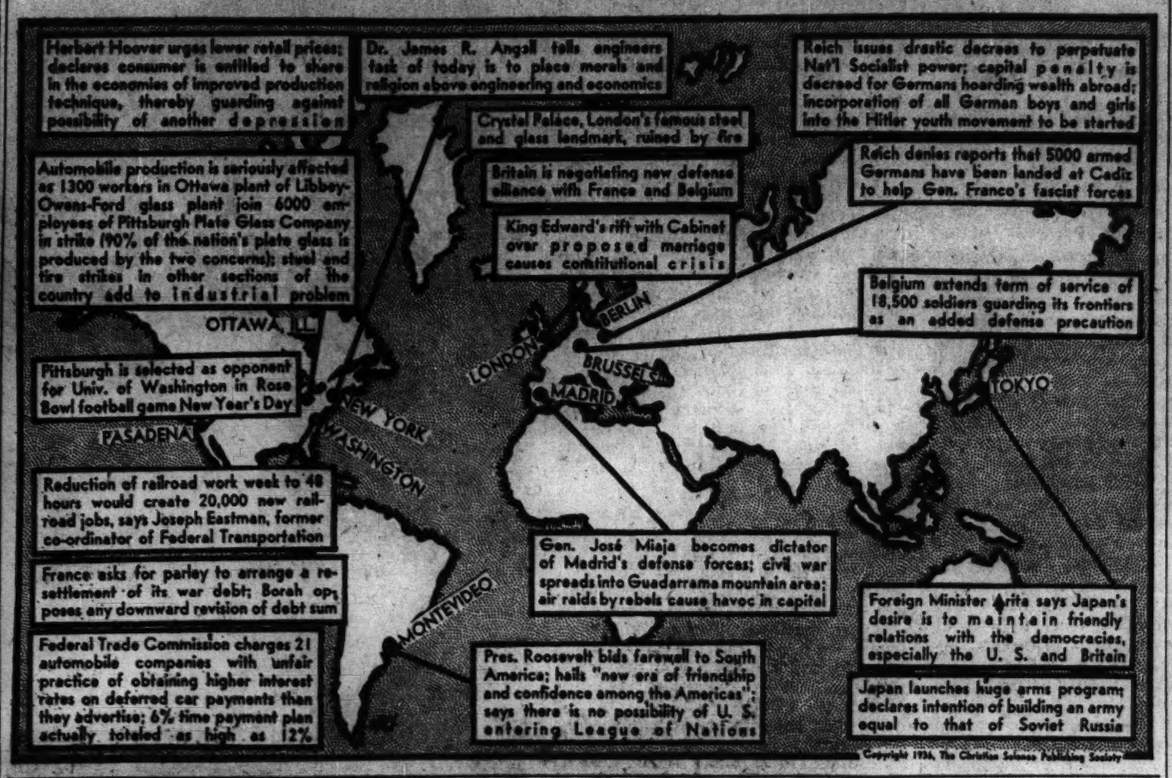
FAMILY: *"Pigskin Parade," "As You Like It," "Theodora Goes Wild," "Daniel Boone," "The Devil Is a Sissy," "The Gay Desperado," "Old Hutch," "My Man Godfrey," "China Clipper," "Nine Days a Queen," "Romeo and Juliet," "Green Pastures," "Dimples."*

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS: *"Come and Get It," "Libeled Lady," "Valiant Is the Word for Carrie," "Craig's Wife," "Follow Your Heart," "Soak the Rich," "Dodsworth," "Ramona," "The Great Ziegfeld," "To Mary—With Love."*

ADULTS ONLY: *"La Kermesse Héroique," "Anthony Adverse."*

(This Guide Is Printed Saturdays)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Herbert Hoover urges lower retail prices; declares consumer is entitled to share in the economies of improved production technique, thereby guarding against possibility of another depression
Dr. James R. Angell tells engineers task of today is to place morals and religion above engineering and economics
Crystal Palace, London's famous steel and glass landmark, ruined by fire
Britain is negotiating new defense alliance with France and Belgium
King Edward's rift with Cabinet over proposed marriage causes constitutional crisis
Automobile production is seriously affected as 1300 workers in Ottawa plant of Libbey-Owens-Ford glass plant join 6000 employees of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company in strike (90% of the nation's plate glass is produced by the two concerns); steel and tire strikes in other sections of the country add to industrial problem
OTTAWA
Pittsburgh is selected as opponent for Univ. of Washington in Rose Bowl football game New Year's Day
PASADENA
Reduction of railroad work week to 48 hours would create 20,000 new railroad jobs, says Joseph Eastman, former co-ordinator of Federal Transportation
France asks for parley to arrange a resettlement of its war debt; Borah opposes any downward revision of debt sum
Federal Trade Commission charges 21 automobile companies with unfair practice of obtaining higher interest rates on deferred car payments than they advertise; 6% time payment plan actually totaled as high as 12%
Reich issues drastic decrees to perpetuate Nat'l Socialist power; capital penalty is decreed for Germans hoarding wealth abroad; incorporation of all German boys and girls into the Hitler youth movement to be started
Reich denies reports that 5000 armed Germans have been landed at Cadiz to help Gen. Franco's fascist forces
Belgium extends term of service of 18,500 soldiers guarding its frontiers as an added defense precaution
BERLIN
LONDON
BRUSSELS
MADRID
TOKYO
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
MONTEVIDEO
Gen. José Miaja becomes dictator of Madrid's defense forces; civil war spreads into Guadarrama mountain area; air raids by rebels cause havoc in capital
Foreign Minister Arita says Japan's desire is to maintain friendly relations with the democracies, especially the U. S. and Britain
Pres. Roosevelt bids farewell to South America; hails "new era of friendship and confidence among the Americas"; says there is no possibility of U. S. entering League of Nations
Japan launches huge arms program; declares intention of building an army equal to that of Soviet Russia

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"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Cheer in McMinnville

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

McMinnville, Ore.

PERHAPS she is five years old, but her bright blue eyes, tousled glinting hair, and smile of delight as she offers each passer-by a small rose, and now a small button "mum," for the coat lapel, makes her a Lady Bountiful—giving beauty.

Every morning, nearly, this small girl awaits on the sidewalk in front of her home to offer flowers. (Haughtily she refuses tips of pennies, but she will accept mints.)

Many a man will tell how he has started out for the office seemingly overwhelmed by doubts or worries, only to find that little Margery has encouraged a new outlook of cheer.

According to her mother, Margery struck on the idea of giving away flowers by herself. The child has found a secret of living that many of her elders should know well, but often forget. And a whole community is the better.

Bible Arithmetic No. 22

(Answer)

Solution: 9 ("The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want") minus 5 (David) is 4; multiplied by 2 (Ruth, Esther) is 8; divided by 2 (Gen. 2:7, 19) is 4; plus 2 (Mary, Martha—see John 11:1-3) is 6.

Quotation For Today

HOSPITALITY must be for service, and not for show, or it pulls down the host.—EMERSON.

In Lighter Vein

Lustige Blätter, Berlin

"Why must you teach him to carry the umbrella?"

Carelessness

Sailor: "We just dropped our anchor, lady."

Lady: "I thought you would. It's been dangling outside for some time."

Time Up

"It tells here of a Missouri man who has an umbrella that has been in his possession for twenty years."

"Well, that's long enough. He ought to return it."

Comfort

Accepted Swain: "I know I'm not much to look at."

The Girl: "Still, you'll be at work all day."—*The Chaser.*

Come In, Brother

"Are you a pillar of the church?"

"No, I'm a flying buttress. I support it from the outside."—*Register* (Rome, N. Y.).

Cause and Effect

The following notice appeared outside a village church:

"The Rev. —— will preach here next Sunday morning and evening, after which the church will be closed for necessary repairs."—*Edinburgh Dispatch.*

To Himself

"I guess you'd be surprised if I gave you a check for your present, George."

"Indeed!"

"Well, here it is—all made out and ready for you to sign."

Him—in!

"Daughters need discipline at times," remarked Mrs. Blifyer.

"They certainly do," snapped Mrs. Upalnight. "My Margery's 16, but only last night I had to send her to bed without breakfast."

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bible Arithmetic

No. 22

From the number of words in the first verse of the 23d Psalm .....

Subtract the number of letters in the name of its author .....

Multiply by the number of Old Testament books named after women .....

Divide by the number of the chapter in Genesis where we find the first reference to Adam .....

Add the number of Lazarus' sisters .....

What Is the Answer?

(Solution Appears on This Page)

Not the Job, But How We Do It

The day returns and brings to us the petty round of irritating concerns and duties. Help us to play the man. Help us to perform them with laughter and kind faces.—*Robert Louis Stevenson.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Abed-nego—*A-bed'-ne-go* (*a* as in *sofa*, first *e* short, second as in create, *o* long).

Absolute—The accent is on the first syllable, not on the third, *ab'-so-lute* (*a* short, *o* as in obey, *u* long).

That which is absolute in quality (from the Latin *absolvere*, "to set free") is free from all imperfections or deficiency. It is detached from even the merest hint of lack of completeness—it is perfect. Absolute authority, for instance, implies a freedom from all restrictions—it has perfect power; an absolute statement is freed from reservations—it is so positive that there is no doubt of its certainty; and absolute truth connotes a freedom from fallibility—it is perfection in statement.

Inasmuch as we credit "absolute" with the meaning of ultimate, not derived from anything else, sometimes we use the word as a noun to refer to the Supreme Being.

Anticipate—*An-tis'-th-pate* (first *a* short, first *i* short, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, second *a* long).

"Anticipate" and "expect" are often cited as exact synonyms, but there is an important difference: the latter merely looks forward to the event; the former looks forward to it with such confidence or certainty that some degree of the expected emotion is experienced. One who anticipates anything, then, in a measure forefeels it.

There are, of course, meanings other than "to have a previous view or impression of, foresee, foretaste." There is the sense of "to do or deal with before another, to preclude by prior action," as, "They anticipated the court's decision and filed another writ"; and there is the sense of "to do or introduce before the time," as, "The audience anticipated the climax and walked out." But in constructions such as "anticipating the promised joy," the sense is that there is so high an expectancy that one begins to experience the delight.

Ashpenaz—*Ash'-pe-naz* (each *a* short, *e* as in create).

Astonied—This early form of "astonished" is sounded with short *o*, *as-ton'-id* (*a* clipped-short, *i* short).

Azariah—*Az-a-ri'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable). Literally, "whom God helps."

Belteshazzar—*Bel-te-shaz'-er* (first *e* short, second as in create, third as in maker, *a* short; secondary stress on first syllable). Literally, "protected by Bel."

Chaldean—*Kal-de'-an* (first *a* short, second clipped-short, *e* long).

Chaldees—Preferably *Kal-deez'*.

Chastisement—*Chas'-tiz-ment* (all vowels short).

Daniel—Neither *Dan'-th-el* nor New England *Dan'l*; sound it *Dan'-yel* (*a* short, *e* clipped-short). Literally, "judgment of God."

Dietetic—*Di-eh-tet'-ik* (first *i* long, second short, first *e* clipped-short as in silent, second short; secondary stress on first syllable). "Of, or pertaining to, the diet or the rules regarding the consumption of food."

Eunuch—*U'-nuk* (first *u* long, second clipped-short).

In eastern kingdoms it was the custom for the ruler's harem to be guarded by trustworthy servants called eunuchs (Greek *eunouchos*, "guarding the couch"); and it was not an uncommon thing for them to be promoted to other offices in the royal household, such as that of steward, chamberlain, etc.

Excess—Preferably *ek-ses'* (vowels short).

Eutychus—*U'-tih-kus* (first *u* long, *i* short, second *u* as in circus). Literally, "fortunate."

Fidelity—The first *i* is preferably long.

Hananiah—*Han-a-ni'-a* (first *a* short, second and third as in *sofa*, *i* long; secondary stress on first syllable). Literally, "given of God."

Infraction—*In-frak'-shun* (*i* and *a* short, *u* clipped-short).

The Latin roots *in*, "into," and *frangere*, "to break," are combined in our word, which we use in the sense of "breach, breaking, violation."

Inimical—*In-im'-ih-kal* (each *i* short, *a* clipped-short).

This word is derived from the Latin *inimicus*, "hostile," combined of *in*, here a negative prefix ("not"), and *amicus*, "a friend." That which is inimical displays the temper or disposition of an enemy.

Mandate—*Man'-date* (first *a* short, second long).

A mandate is an authoritative charge or command. The one to whom this charge is given is a mandatory, and it may be a person or a nation. *Manus* is the Latin for "hand," and *dare* means "to give"; hence a legitimate mandate is authority or power given into competent hands.

Since the World War this term has been used to designate a commission from the League of Nations to one nation to act for another people not capable of self-government.

Mehar—*Mel'-zar* (*e* short, *a* as in *arm*). Literally, "steward, tutor."

Mishael—Preferably *Mish'-ay-el* (*i* short, *a* as in chaotic, *e* short). Literally, "what God is."

Multiplied st—Four syllables, *mul'-tih-pli-edst* (*u*, first *i*, and *e* short, second *i* long; secondary stress on third syllable).

Nebuchadnezzar—Note the *d* in the third syllable, *Neb-u-kad-nez'-er* (first and second *e*'s short, third as in maker, *u* as in unite, *a* clipped-short; secondary stress on first syllable). Literally, "may Nebo protect."

Nehemiah—Not *Ne-a-mi'-a*; sound it preferably *Ne-he-mi'-a* (first *e* long, second less sustained as in create, *i* long, *a* as in *sofa*; secondary stress on first syllable). Literally, "consolation."

Preserve—*Pre-zurv'* (*e* as in create, *u* as in urn).

As indicated by the Latin roots *prae*, "before," and *servare*, "to keep," that which is preserved is kept as it was before—that is, maintained in its original state (as the little child put it, "kept just as good as it was in the beginning"). The word conveys a sense of protection which is so absolute that dangers and obstacles are reduced to nothingness before they appear.

One who is defended (*de*, "down," *fendere*, "to strike") has had his enemy beaten back. But one who is preserved moves quietly on with a calmness and poise based on a realization that his protection was vouchsafed him before he started.

Promisedst—Three syllables, *prom'-iss-edst* (vowels short).

Shadrach—*Shay'-drak* (first *a* long, second short). Literally, "royal."

Sinai—Preferably two syllables, *Si'-ni* (each *i* long).

Sinim—First *i* is long, *Si'-nim.*

Wont—In America *wunt* (short *u*); in Britain usually *wont* (long *o*).

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Rivers and Outflows

THE names of 10 rivers and their outflows have been slightly jumbled. Can you straighten them out? The first has been checked for you.

1	Mississippi	Arctic Ocean	
2	Yukon	Mediterranean Sea	
3	Amazon	Gulf of Mexico	✓
4	Euphrates	Caspian Sea	
5	Zambezi	Black Sea	
6	Nile	Atlantic Ocean	
7	Yangtze	Persian Gulf	
8	Danube	Bering Sea	
9	Lena	Indian Ocean	
10	Volga	Yellow Sea	

2. Letter Changing

This is shared by a Quincy, Mass., reader. Following the usual rules, try changing LUNAR to MONTH in 9 moves.

3. What Number?

What number, multiplied by 2, or added to 2, will give the same figures, but reversed?

4. Rebus Sentence

A sentence of 4 words, descriptive of the weather, is represented below in rebus form, partly phonetically. The words contain 3, 6, 3, and 8 letters, respectively:

C C C

S A W

5. Cryptogram

TODAY'S cryptogram, shared by a Colorado Springs, Colo., reader, fairly beckons to the solver to make his way to that neighborhood without further delay. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another. The asterisks (*) denote capital letters:

KJI *PEHZO *LEODKBPDX

FPXI PD XEVILD NFBDSICP

HVEKJIS PD NFIID MEVVEOIS

AG NEFNIECX HEVEFPDN PD

BCKOLD, BFECDS KJFX HFKO.

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Studies In the Psalms

No. 17 in a series of daily articles covering all the Psalms, in chronological arrangement (not numerical order), prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Bayt Armstrong.

Psalms 11 and 13

Songs of Trust in Exile

(Psalms of the Golden Age of Poetry. About 1150-950 B. C.)

LONGING as he did to be free from his experiences in exile, and not understanding why there was seeming delay in the working out of that exile, David held firmly to one undeviating truth and faith: "In the Lord put I my trust."

Indignantly rehearsing the threats and insinuations of the skeptics who had said to him:

"For lo, the wicked bend the bow,
They make ready their arrow upon the string
If the foundations be destroyed,
What can the righteous do?"

David reiterates his definite assurance, his trust and confidence, for "the Lord is in his holy temple."

Again, as in Psalm 7, David states that which he knows to be true:

"The righteous Lord loveth righteousness; his countenance doth behold the upright."

Psalm 13 is wrung from the heart of one torn with the prolongation of his sorrowful experience: "How long . . . O Lord . . . wilt thou hide thy face from me?" Even to the very end he has been pursued. And yet in his blind anguish he reaches out again to express the truth he clings to:

"I have trusted in thy mercy;
My heart shall rejoice in thy salvation."

Having expressed that assurance, the one in distress, knowing that release is his, immediately gives grateful thanks for his freedom:

"I will sing unto the Lord
Because he hath dealt bountifully with me."

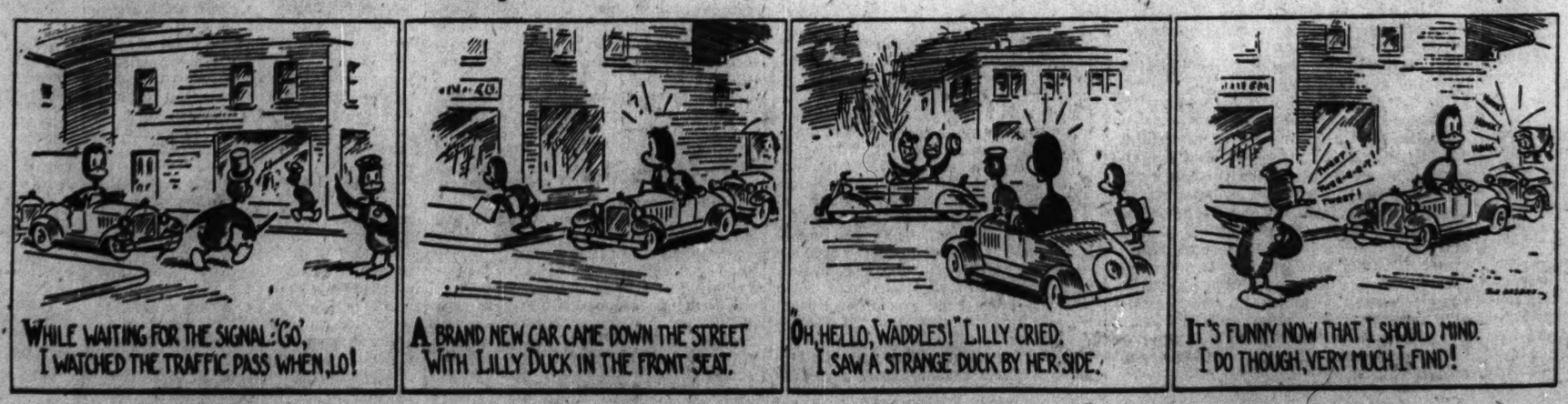
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Never Be Positive on a Pair of Skates*

By LE PELLEY

YOU KNOW THAT PACKAGE WE CAN'T OPEN UNTIL DECEMBER 16TH — I THINK MARMADUKE HAS SOMETHING TO DO WITH IT!
MARMADUKE? OH NO...
WHAT DO YOU MEAN, "OH NO"? MARMADUKE IS THE ONLY ONE RICH ENOUGH TO BUY SUCH A BIG PRESENT!
JUST BECAUSE IT'S BIG DOESN'T MEAN IT'S EXPENSIVE.....
...I SAY IT ISN'T MARMADUKE!
AND I SAY IT IS! I'M POSITIVE!! IT'S MARMADUKE JUST AS SURE AS I'M STANDING ON THESE SKATES!!!
?
KERTHUMP

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Stranger in Town?*

By THE HAGERS


WHILE WAITING FOR THE SIGNAL: "GO", I WATCHED THE TRAFFIC PASS WHEN, LO!
A BRAND NEW CAR CAME DOWN THE STREET WITH LILLY DUCK IN THE FRONT SEAT.
"OH, HELLO, WADDLES!" LILLY CRIED. I SAW A STRANGE DUCK BY HER SIDE.
IT'S FUNNY NOW THAT I SHOULD MIND. I DO THOUGH, VERY MUCH I FIND!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Back to the League?

IN SPITE of the talk of war that is disturbing all Europe, and the war of words in which some national leaders freely engage, it may safely be said that none of them really wishes to start a general conflagration.

All are anxious; all are fortifying themselves with armaments; and some are seeking to hearten their own countrymen or frighten foreigners by boisterous speeches. But in the search for security, big armaments alone are not enough even for dictators. Both Germany and Italy are feeling their way to bilateral understandings which will set their minds at rest in certain directions.

Can Britain be a party to such diplomacy? was a question Mr. Anthony Eden had to answer in making his recent statement on foreign policy to the House of Commons. The British Government might have accepted this line of least resistance, but acceptance would have meant surrender to prewar ideas. Britain might, on the other hand, have frankly recognized the opposition between dictatorships and democracies, and definitely thrown in its lot with the latter. But that would divide Europe into two camps.

There was, however, a third possibility—to cling to a policy supposed by many to be discredited, to endeavor to rebuild the League of Nations and seek collective security through its instrumentality. That was the policy for which Mr. Eden declared. He declared against exclusive arrangements, and in favor of the collective system.

Is this the announcement of a forlorn hope? With Italy adopting an attitude in defiance of the League and Germany outside it, and the League itself exposed to the reproaches of the world since it failed to help Ethiopia, is it not pursuing a will-o'-the-wisp to seek security through the League? It would be if its friends were content to go on as before. But if Britain and France are really determined to strengthen the League, they may succeed in doing so.

Mr. Eden announced the determination of Great Britain to take the lead in such a policy. And he affirmed that a main purpose of Britain's rearmament was to enable her to play her part in re-establishing a system of collective security. His proposition was that the friendship of Great Britain, strengthened as she soon will be, may be obtained by any country which subscribes to the doctrines of the League; it may be expressed, for example, through a western Locarno arrived at in the spirit of the League. But separate and exclusive alliances, treaties, understandings are to be regarded as dangerous, and antagonistic to the collective method on which Britain still pins her faith.

Such is the announcement. Is it realistic? Is it practicable? Will it inspire confidence among weaker powers? Will it give the democracies the comfort they need? On one condition only—that Great Britain, in assuming such a leadership, is herself able to inspire the confidence that she will be absolutely undeviating and persistent in her policy; and that she may be counted upon not to vacillate—as regrettably for a moment she did vacillate in the Ethiopian case—in moment of crisis. Assuming that she can do this, and assuming that reform of the League will enable it to act as a medium for securing adjustments as they are needed instead of merely defending the *status quo*, a revived League might well insure a revival of all those hopes that made the task of postwar reconstruction seem so worthwhile.

Try It on the Passengers

A TRAVELER believes he has found a new field in which railroads may operate in an effort to improve their passenger business. The thought is passed on to the carriers gratis. In a beautifully appointed, air-conditioned, individual-seat day coach, this person traveled between two middle western cities, a distance of about 300 miles, which cost him about $6. Upon arriving, he took a taxicab to a hotel about seven miles from the station, which cost him $1.75.

The difference in fare set him thinking. The luxurious train ride cost him 2 cents a mile; the taxi ride, 25 cents a mile. Naturally, the traveler reasoned, the highly organized railroads could carry him at a low rate because of mass transportation. Why could they not pick up passengers at offices, hotels, or homes and deposit them at or near their ultimate destinations on the same basis? This might be a special inducement to railroad ticket buyers. "Ride on the X Y Z Railroad and save taxi fare."

Railroad passenger agents are unusually alert, in these days of motorbus and airplane competition, to attract all the business possible. They are especially keen in their desire to build up good will.

Recently railroads inaugurated the pick-up and delivery of freight, from the door of the consignor to that of the consignee. If carriers feel the pick-up and delivery system is a success with freight, why not let passenger departments try it out? As far as that is concerned, there is nothing to prevent the bus and airplane lines trying it, too.

Fighting Liquor With Fact

IF EDUCATION in the harmful and degrading effects of alcoholic drinks holds the key to temperance and final disappearance of the social scourge of liquor, as authorities long have contended, the educational project of the Massachusetts WPA assumes first-rank importance.

One of the most conspicuous failings of post-repeal efforts to deal with the liquor traffic has been the absence of effective educational work. Education prepared the way for prohibition, then was dropped in the belief that need for it had ended.

The repeal of prohibition is generally admitted to have come about not only because of the unsatisfactory conditions which developed under it, but because of mistaken apathy, which left the field open for an aggressive and highly financed wet propaganda. Now the foes of liquor are again falling back on their ancient and tried resource of education. Facts are on their side.

Post-repeal facts are doing their part in reminding America that the social damage done by alcohol is in direct proportion to the amount of alcohol consumed. The force of this situation is making itself felt in Massachusetts, where the Boston City Hospital reports 5000 drunkenness cases a year, costing the city more than $500,000. At this institution there have been more than 200 fatalities from alcoholism each year since repeal, compared with a prohibition high of 118.

To combat this situation, the WPA proposes to make the facts widely known. The project will gather and prepare educational liquor data for publication, and will arrange exhibits on alcoholism. This and similar work, like that of Allied Youth, is again taking the hard and long, but effective, route to personal abstinence and actual social control of the liquor traffic.

Doctrines at War

STATESMEN in several democratic countries have recently deplored the fact that Europe has become divided in a doctrinaire war. The propaganda of dictatorships has attempted to make it appear that the innumerable conflicts of interest in Europe have been overshadowed by the larger struggle for dominance between Fascism and Bolshevism. Citizens of democratic countries are being influenced erroneously to believe that neutrality is impossible in this struggle, and that they must choose sides. This doctrinal division of peoples emerges as a greater menace to world peace than national and racial conflicts.

But there is mounting evidence that the citizens of democratic countries are neutral in this sort of controversy. Small and vociferous minorities support one or the other doctrine, but the overwhelming majority of citizens are not "prepared to defend with their lives" the Soviet cause or that of any other dictatorship.

They are rather prepared to defend their own democratic ideals. The peoples of all countries, if they were asked, would reply that peace is more important to them than any doctrine. The doctrinal war of European dictatorships, as they can plainly see, increases the danger of actual war. Citizens of democratic countries, with a voice in their own affairs, will use that voice to disavow the claims of rival dictatorships upon their allegiance.

British Labor for Moderation

THE British Labor party has taken up a wise attitude in emphasizing its conviction that the electorate of the United Kingdom will never stand for extremism in any form.

This has been exemplified by its prompt and authoritative repudiation of an irresponsible statement attributed to Sir Stafford Cripps, one of its left-wing members. Sir Stafford was reported to have said at Stockport that it might not have been a bad thing for Labor if Britain had been defeated by National Socialist Germany. He explained his meaning subsequently as having been that such a blow to British imperialism would have been to the good of Labor.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, chairman of the national executive committee of the Labor party, on behalf of the political side of Labor, and Sir Walter Citrine, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, representing its industrial aspect, immediately disassociated the Labor movement as a whole from such a dangerous suggestion. At Preston Dr. Dalton said:

> I trust that no elector in Preston will be misled by our opponents into believing that Sir Stafford Cripps has any authority whatever to speak for the Labor party.

Sir Walter Citrine was equally emphatic, speaking at Wellingborough:

> If there is a way to build our opponents' campaign, it is to say things like that.

Dr. Dalton and Sir Walter are right. The British Labor party as now constituted is an essentially constitutional body believing in the gradual broadening of liberty for everybody, but is quite as patriotic as any of the older political groups and no less determined to defend democratic institutions to the last. It may succeed eventually in gaining a majority in the electorate if it maintains this reasonable position courageously and stanchly. It realizes it can hardly do so if it gets led away into tolerating any wild policy of extremism.

Commerce and War

Book News of the Day

HOW diplomatic mistakes drove the United States into the camp of the Allies is convincingly documented in AMERICAN DEMOCRACY AND THE WORLD WAR, PRE-WAR YEARS, 1913-1917, by Frederic L. Paxson (Boston: Houghton Mifflin. $3.75).

Few contemporary historians could approach those confused years with Professor Paxson's chances of writing a definitive account. As wartime chief of the Historical Branch of the War Plans Division of the United States General Staff, he had access to primary sources. In his use of this material, he carries on the tradition of balance, objectivity, dramatic interest, accuracy, comprehensiveness and style that won the Pulitzer Prize in 1924 for his "History of the American Frontier."

* * *

Many a misconception about America's entry into the World War slithers away in these pages. The Lusitania disaster falls into its proper perspective as a major, but preliminary, cause of war. The names of three smaller vessels come into the limelight. They are the Vigilancia, the Illinois and the City of Memphis. Their sinking by German U-boats gave the final set to President Wilson's decision for war.

Yet even these incidents become only inevitable fractions of the whole picture as it unfolds in Professor Paxson's pages. American opinion had long before turned against Germany. The President and the Cabinet awaited an overt act they felt could not be avoided.

Once more prewar history underlines that no great commercial nation can keep out of a world conflict. Whether America was to enter on the side of the Allies or of the Central Powers was problematic in the early years of the war. British trade policy at one time revived clouds of 1812. Whether America was to enter the war appears never to have been in doubt, except in the thought of peace-loving Americans.

* * *

This is the stimulating jolt given by "Pre-War Years" to those who rely on policies of isolation or of a negative neutrality. So long as world war can come, so long America is sure to be drawn in, unless she surrenders her traditional doctrine of freedom of the seas, calls home her ships and somehow manages to do what she never has in her history—be genuinely isolated.

Short of that drastic and unlikely course, the United States remains in the world and subject to the currents charted by Professor Paxson. The issue for American statesmanship is therefore the policy to be adopted toward a world seething with potential diplomatic eruptions. If history has any practical value in pointing the future, Professor Paxson supplies the challenge to America of helping Europe keep the peace, in order itself to keep out of war.

R. H. S.

North . . South . . East . . West

An Expert Intervenes

By Frank L. Perrin

TO ESPOUSE the cause of an aggrieved but virtually inarticulate public there arises from the ranks of reputable medical doctors a voluntary protestant who would emancipate his neighbors from the persistent exploitation of his own discredited brethren. The champion of ethical practices among men of medicine is Dr. Laurence M. Mayers, professor of medicine in Northwestern University. Beyond the fact that the college with which he is identified is reputable and of recognized high standing, no attempt is made to establish the qualifications of the witness or to add weight or conviction to the courageous and possibly unanswerable challenge delivered a day or two ago in an address at the New York Academy of Medicine.

As to the specific point which the doctor sought to establish—the utter ineffectiveness of the drug cure in dealing with a particular malady—the layman should perhaps not attempt to express any opinion regarding his success or failure. His brethren of the profession will insist upon the right to weigh and determine such controversial issues. But it is interesting to observe that in the discussion it was made to appear that therapeutic treatment of disease in the category discussed is tremendously and often effectively hindered or defeated because of the unnumbered "causes" or supposed causes contributing to the belief of disease and its manifestations in or upon the human body. "There can be no cure," the doctor is quoted as saying, "because there are a thousand 'causes,' each requiring separate treatment."

* * *

According to newspaper accounts the speaker displayed, in illustration of the point he sought to establish, a typewritten list, 31 feet long, one name to a line, typewritten and single-spaced, of so-called trade names of "cures" advertised in newspapers, upon the air and in medical journals, all promising relief from or cure of the malady described. None of these, the witness tells us, possesses any therapeutic or curative value. His listeners were told that of 100 cases in which medical aid is sought or advised, eighty would recover naturally, eight would not respond to treatment, and that in only twelve would the medical doctor be of any assistance. These conclusions, paraphrased, express the speaker's considered views.

It may be a little difficult for the layman, no matter how adroit a mathematician he chances to be, to follow Dr. Mayers in his flight into the medical stratosphere which is so courageously undertaken. He announces the discovery that there are 308 trillion possible combinations of drugs and nostrums prescribed or recommended for the treatment of the quite common malady under discussion. But he reassures his professional brethren that in the United States there are some two-and-a-half million persons who are actual or potential seekers after one or another of these combinations or specifics. He tells them there is "a big market to shoot at."

* * *

And here is the rub. It is not the dignified school of professional men of which Dr. Mayers and his listeners are members and representatives that is "shooting" at or preparing to shoot at the market described. Confident of this, a reasonable and considerate public welcomes the full and free discussion, within and outside the councils of medical doctors, of such intimate problems as that considered by the speaker. But this same public applauds and commends, without reservation, the genteel but unapologetic arraignment before the bar of decent opinion of the tiescendants of that gentry described by Dr. Mayers as the "old-fashioned vendors of snake oil." These, he tells us, "are now incorporated, broadcasting in twenty-one cities through seventy-three outlets, at $18,660 an hour, to an audience of indefinite millions." These vendors, he continues, are aided and abetted by hired symphony orchestras and opera stars, and intersperse their programs with sales talks of "U-Rub-It instead of snake oil treatment, which," he says, "was the same thing."

Thus there is presented, argued, and graphically illustrated, the cause of the American People vs. The Radiocasting Chains of the United States. Momentarily inarticulate in the face of a condition which exists because of the willingness of the public to accept something for nothing, those who seek diversion and entertainment in front of their radios are compelled to listen intermittently to the beguilements of the sales agents employed by the makers and vendors of all sorts of proprietary nostrums. The polite but effective intervention of spokesmen for an older and more dignified school is appreciated and welcomed.

Crown of Thorns

Doffing the Derby

BUDAPEST

IN A recent trip through Hungary I was much impressed by the striking hats of some of the carriage drivers. They resemble derbies with an ostrich feather stretched over the crown, lengthwise. Most self-respecting persons in central Europe wear hats with feathers, but the uniformity of these carriage drivers' headgear was unusual.

Two bay horses pulling a two-seated open yellow buggy, with a befeathered young man in front and an important-looking older man behind was an outfit which we met by the dozens in Hungary's provinces. On inquiry I learned that these are the vehicles of the great landowners. The feather is part of the coachman's livery. It signifies that the man in the back seat has many fields, woods and gardens. It is in large country towns that one usually sees such carriages. Near by one notes a castle and extensive estates.

On the country roads outside the cities we met substantial wagons, pulled by strong lively horses that were driven by men wearing wide-brimmed hats and gaily embroidered shirts. On each wagon was the owner's name and address, always written with the last name first, Robinson Jack. Sometimes one horse is used instead of a team, but he does not work in shafts. He is hitched on one side of the tongue, leaving the other side empty. You might think he'd pull the wagon kitty-cornered, but he doesn't.

* * *

Hungary's small farmer possesses a little white house beside the dusty road running through his one-street village. His neighbors own the others. One of the little black-haired boys and one of the little brown-haired girls I saw walking in a straight double line from the school homeward were his children. His neighbor's girl will marry his boy, and his girl his neighbor's boy; thus they will keep the family possessions intact.

The fields are already cut up into many small pieces and widely scattered about the village, but each farmer has a well-balanced combination of gardens, meadows, wheat fields, corn fields, and lives well. His wheat isn't quite as good as that from the count's estate across the river, nor his horses quite as "classy," but they are good enough.

He has several cows, a big family of pigs and two gangs of geese of nine or ten members each. They go out to the pasture each morning with hundreds of other geese, but each gang waddles its way apart. When they swim, they swim in gangs, they eat in gangs, they rush from oncoming autos in gangs. I marveled how a goose knew his gang.

Although the small farmer is not so expert as the superintendents hired by the great landowners living in the castles, still with his horses, cattle, pigs and chickens, his gardens, orchards, and fields, he gets more from an acre of land than the aristocrat.

But the majority of Hungarian agricultural workers are employed on other people's land; and they are poor and shabby. An authoritative manual, called the "Ungarisches Wirtschafts-Jahrbuch," says that 974,000 men and women work on the great estates, while 212,000 others own less than ten acres of land each, so they also must work out. This means that at least 1,200,000 Hungarian men and women work on other people's land. With their children they represent 2,000,000 people, which is half of Hungary's agricultural population.

* * *

In contrast to that, a few great estate owners possess 30 per cent of all the land in Hungary. In certain counties they own up to 49 per cent. In such areas the mass of the people are almost in the position of serfs.

This is Hungary's great problem. Three thousand squires and nobles, who sit in the back seats of their carriages as ostrich-feathered coachmen drive them about, own a third of the land and exert an enormous influence. Two million men, women and children are almost destitute, poorly educated and without any sort of influence. Politics, social life and economics must be arranged so as to keep those 2,000,000 quiet and helpless, otherwise they might run amuck as Bolsheviks.

In other states of southeast Europe the land has been redistributed. For the most part it is now owned by the men and women who work it. Here in Hungary half of it is worked by men and women who own nothing. And their average wage is net $10 a month.

Many governments have promised to solve this problem, but not much progress has been made. Hungary's progress depends on a solution.

R. H. MARKHAM

The Wide Horizon

Soviet Arms and the Status Quo

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

THOSE in the best position to forecast the course of events in Europe are increasingly optimistic about the chances for peace. A dozen experienced impartial observers recently have visited Moscow after a tour of European capitals. Most of them expressed the belief that a general European war has probably been averted.

How do they explain their optimism? Outwardly, friction seems greater than ever. Dictatorships indulge in a "battle of doctrines." Dissatisfied nations arm feverishly, and tell the world they are ready to fight, if necessary, for additional land and natural resources. Bad faith, common enough in recent years, has become more cynically apparent in the Spanish civil war.

One observer, asked why he was more hopeful, replied tersely: "Europe's G-men are arming." Another added: "Europe has finally learned that there can be no peace without a police force. In the revulsion following the great war, peace-loving peoples attempted to give up armaments. They felt that without armaments they would not be tempted to fight. Now they have learned that potential lawbreaking nations respect only a well-armed police force."

* * *

Peace is now more likely, say these observers, because the lesson has been learned in time. A European armed force is being created so rapidly that it will be sufficient to deal with potential lawbreakers in the near future. If potential lawbreakers can be held in check until next autumn, said one observer, they will not dare disturb the peace thereafter.

Neutral observers, with access to reliable official and unofficial information in Europe, show remarkable agreement on one point. Soviet Russia, they declare, has become a stabilizing force. Five years ago, they point out, Russia increased the pace of armament because of Japan's threat. Soviet armaments have become a major factor in European affairs.

The question arises: Do the Soviets want peace or war? The Spanish civil war, in the opinion of many observers, has proved that they want peace; their armaments may be counted on the side of Europe's police force. They have adjusted the balance of power while Europe has been arming.

Soviet leaders unfortunately make it very difficult for other peace-loving nations to co-operate with them. They are professional revolutionaries, accustomed to indulge in verbal assaults upon every authority except their own. Their diplomatic manners are atrocious. But they no longer have a monopoly of diplomatic bad manners; other European dictatorships have outdone them.

And actions apparently still speak louder than words. The Spanish civil war has proved that Soviet good faith is greater than that of other dictatorships. True, the Soviets have attempted simultaneously to observe by acts their "short-range" policy of peace and to advertise by words their "long-range" policy of encouraging class wars leading to "world revolution." But Soviet words become more difficult to hear in a Europe filled with the shouts of other doctrinal dictatorships.

* * *

Of course the presence of absolute dictatorships in Europe, with large forces at their disposal, is a constant danger to peace. All modern dictatorships persistently overemphasize the dangers of foreign attack in order to build up the armaments which they fancy strengthen their own positions. But Moscow is more fortunate than other dictatorships in having no need, real or fancied, for more land or natural resources. This more than counterbalances, at present, its theoretical need to support a legendary "world revolution."

Most competent observers do not agree that the balance of power in Europe today can be compared with that in 1914. It is no longer a case of a struggle for power between two rival groups, but of the creation of a powerful armed force to restrain potential disturbers of the peace. The desires of an overwhelming majority of European peoples is certainly on the side of peace; for several years, however, the police power has not matched the desire for peace. That inequality is being rapidly corrected.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Thanksgiving, Old Style"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

"Thanksgiving, Old Style," by Harriet Smith Hawley, will rouse no thanksgiving in the English teacher. "Always the two together. No other arrangement considered." It would seem that the author carries this idea over into her writing, for she is partial to dangling participles and infinitives. As a teacher of English, I could not possibly read the article to my classes.

I realize that the author intended a picture with no useless words to clutter the effect. But the participles get in the way of the picture.

Would it not have been in keeping with "Thanksgiving, Old Style" to indulge in a few sentences, old style?

I must admit it was a clever bit for the author to have selected as the family hymn on Thanksgiving evening, one with a dangling participle, beginning: "Bringing in the Sheaves."

Pennsmore, Wis. KATHERINE D. KERR